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[No. 20

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Affairs of Spain.—We have seen and conversed with an intelligent friend, who, after residing for some months in Spain, has recently returned through Portugal; and his perfect knowledge of the language and manners of the people, and his acquaintance with the most distinguished political men, both at Madrid and Lisbon, have given him unusual means of forming a correct judgment as to the prospects of the Peninsula. We think it material to communicate to our readers the result of his observations.

In Spain, after the Revolution, the people, in the first transports of their joy, with a natural feeling of gratitude, threw all political power into the hands of those who had long suffered under the persecutions of Ferdinand, and who are now known by the name of the Liberals of 1812. The elevation of this party to power afforded a proof of the uncertainty of any security that is supposed to be derived from the professions and previous character of individuals. Well disposed to the liberal system, these Gentlemen showed themselves inclined to liberality in nothing more than in the public expenditure, which, when they came to share it among themselves, they had no disposition to reduce according to the wants and wishes of the people. There consequently arose a party of officeholders, who, whatever their original feelings, began to be ruled by the desire of preserving their places and power. So long as the *Serviles* were formidable, the Ministers applied themselves to frustrate their attempts; but it was not long before they perceived that the nation would not be satisfied with a mere change of men, however agreeable that change in the first instance, had been. The Ministry, therefore, gave into measures tending to abridge the liberties of the people; and if the duration of the Cortes had been longer, or the basis of election less broad, there is every probability that a regular system of corruption would have been established like that which grew up after the defeat of the attempts of the Stuarts to grasp at absolute power. But in Spain there were no rotten boroughs, and the new elections have entirely changed the composition of the Cortes. We have not adverted to the changes of the Ministry—they have been mere changes of names; the governing principle has remained the same—but the present holders of office are, as to intellectual qualities, among the first men in Spain. Martinez de la Rosa, especially, is a man of extraordinary abilities. At the head of the newly elected Cortes is Riego, the hero of La Isla—a man distinguished for the excellence of his heart, and he is now surrounded by advisers and coadjutors of great judgment and talents. This party—the new liberal party—have a complete ascendancy in the Cortes, and the line they seem disposed to follow shows at once their integrity and wisdom. Instead of attempting to force the King to any change of Ministers, of which they have seen the inutility by experience—instead of attempting to thrust themselves into office, they are turning their power to the consolidation of the new Institutions, and to the reduction of the means of corruption which the Ministers possess. Spain has thus an able Ministry, and a vigilant and able Legislative Assembly, standing quite aloof from each other, and with very different purposes and views. Meanwhile, the *Serviles*—the partisans of the old Institutions, are entirely without power, but are continually intriguing with the King, of whose disposition to be treacherous no

doubt is entertained. The most indisputable evidence has been obtained by the popular party in Spain, that the plots for counter-revolutions in the Peninsula have been organized by the French Royal Family, and that pecuniary means have been afforded, from the Pavillon Marsan, to carry these plots into effect. There is however now not the slightest chance of the success of any of these schemes; and indeed, there has been, ever since the Revolution, much more danger of the establishment of a mitigated system of mis-government, in the “just-and-necessary-influence” way, than of any violent revulsion to the old despotism. France is much more likely to be liberated by Spain, than Spain to be brought back to slavery by France. We are sorry however to hear that the progress of knowledge on the subject of political economy, is so rapid as to afford hopes of the removal of the restrictive system. It will be gratifying to those who were acquainted with the Gentlemen in question in this country, to know, that all of the Liberals of 1812 have not forfeited the high character they enjoyed, and that, especially Flores Estrador and Puigblanc, have been steady in their attachment to the cause of the people. In diligence in transacting the public business, the Cortes may give an example to some Assemblies that we need not name. Seldom on any question of importance are a dozen Members absent, and on all occasions, a great majority of the Members are present. In the debate they do not follow the practice of the French Chamber, of giving written discourses, but deliver short speeches, generally very much to the point, with great readiness and fluency. Only three Members of the late Cortes were in the habit of delivering written speeches—Messrs. Estrada, Marina, and Romero Alpuente; and these Gentlemen are all of rather advanced age. Portugal presents an aspect almost entirely different from Spain. The utmost harmony and confidence exists between the Cortes and the Executive Government. The King yields the most ready assent to every suggestion of political improvement, and is supposed to be sincere in his attachment to the Constitution. On the whole, the Peninsula affords the happiest prospect for the friends of freedom and humanity.

London, April 1, 1822.—A Lisbon Packet arrived yesterday with letters and papers to the 14th instant. The news of the events in Rio Janeiro had reached Lisbon; and from several letters it appears, that the decrees of the Cortes, for the establishment of a more economical system for the administration of justice, had been misunderstood in Rio Janeiro, and that this had created a degree of fermentation. It is very difficult, however, to form a just conception of the state of public opinion in the Brazil. The last official communications from Bahia especially urge, 1st. That the nation should remain united, for the common welfare of the whole Portuguese family. 2d. That the Constitutional Government should be immediately established in that province, and that in the mean time the present one should be retained. 3d. That the Portuguese troops be allowed to remain in the province.

In the Sitting of the 12th instant the Minister of the Colonial Department communicated letters from the Prince Royal, dated Rio Janeiro, the 14th and 15th of December, in which his Royal Highness states, that “the publication of the Decrees from Portugal has excited an extraordinary sensation among the Brazilians, and some Europeans settled there; so that they even talked of opposing his departure, and that united with those of St. Paul

and Minas, they would send a representation to the Cortes, that they might decide according to their wishes." His Royal Highness declared he would do every thing to preserve order, and, if necessary hazard his life in defence of the Constitutional System. In his second letter, he says, that "the representation is suspended till the arrival of a Deputation from Minas Geraes: that he knew, however, that this representation was confined to request the fulfilment of the Decrees of the King, or to declare themselves immediately independent, in which they would be assisted by the North Americans." His Royal Highness renews his assurances of adherence to the Constitutional System.

The reading of these letters gave rise to a considerable discussion on the relations between Portugal and the Brazils, and it was decided that a Special Committee of twelve Members should be immediately named to discuss the affairs of Brazil; the letters of His Royal Highness to be referred to this Committee to examine them, and to take the necessary steps for providing, as soon as possible, for the urgent wants of those Provinces.

The Cortes are fast approaching the close of their labours in the formation of the new Constitution, having already passed article 200. A general meeting of the shareholders in the new Bank had been called for the 12th instant, for the purpose of agreeing to the necessary regulations. The papers, as well as private letters, continue to express the great satisfaction felt by the people of Portugal at the improvements they experience, and the harmony they see between the King and the legislative and executive powers.—*Morning Chronicle*, March 30.

Lisbon, March 1, 1822.—How little changed is this country since I last journeyed through it, when it was silently suffering a dull and heavy despotism! If public spirit exists, I know not where it exists, unless it has taken some other name, and inspires society under some other form. It is too subtle for human perception, or is too modest for daily show. Of the Constitution nothing is said, and for a very plain reason—it is not yet created. In the Revolution nobody interests himself, for it has revolutionised nothing, neither men nor manners. The newspapers are as dull as midnight without stars. Every body seems to have taken opium, and the Cortes move forward in their labours while all is asleep around them.—The army is in excellent order, but is not a national army—a popular militia. What then is the change here? A hundred and thirty men are met together in the oratory of an old convent, talking about Codes and Constitution, while every thing around them goes on, or rather stands still, as before. Our Spanish neighbours are driving on to despotism, full gallop—here they seem creeping on to nothing.

Have the people then gained by these changes? O yes! they have gained the chance of gaining something—they had no chance before.

Such reflections are the first which occur to him who visits this country, and contrasts its present with its past condition—but the judgement is too severe—it is unjust. The political changes have as yet produced no such visible and obvious benefits as at once arrest the attention and captivate the benevolent sympathies. The ignorance of the poor and the insolence of the rich—the internal mal-organization—the agricultural defects—in a word, the habits of ages cannot be changed by a decree, however well and wisely projected—nor hastily broken up even by a revolution, however deeply laid and triumphantly effected. We are too impatient for the result of our toils. We have but sown the seeds and we ask for full blown flowers and ripened fruits. We have not even sown the seed—we have but prepared the soil. Yet if our inquiries condescend to minute details, we shall see that the Portuguese Cortes have really done a great deal. They have been tearing up, one by one, the old aristocratical usurpations—they have removed many of the restraints upon the fisheries and agriculture—they have destroyed some of the worst forms of internal and municipal tyranny. In the Constitution they are forming, they generally avoid the rocks on which the Spaniards split, and though, like the Spaniards, they have committed sad errors in political economy, as, for instance, doubling the duties on foreign manufactures, and (in an Act passed yester-

day) giving to their gold coins of six thousand four hundred reis, a nominal value of seven thousand five hundred; on the whole they have acted with prudence, firmness, and apparent public virtue.

There is no discussion here between what are called the Legislative and Executive Powers. The legislative is absolutely supreme, and takes care its decrees shall be effective. Their task is not perhaps difficult. All the influential population of Portugal is condensed in two great cities. There seems not the shadow of a disposition to interfere with the march of liberty. Too weak to think about the slavery of other nations, the Portuguese Cortes are employed in the consolidation of their country's liberty. If despots will leave them to the honest and busy pursuit of their own well being—if they will but persuade themselves that the mass of happiness produced by good government is too small in Portugal to be worth their attention, or to call for their interference for its destruction—if they will allow them to be free, because they are insignificant, they will become strong as well as free, and knowledge and prosperity will march onward with their freedom.—*Traveller*.

Hoax.—Last week, printed placards were posted up throughout Edinburgh, stating that a Signor Spagnellia was to fly from the top of Arthur's Seat to Salisbury Craggs. The hoax succeeded; for several hundreds of persons assembled on the hill at the time appointed.

Mrs. Coutts.—In the tour which Mrs. Coutts, with a few of her friends, has lately made through Devonshire, she, through Dr. Thomas (one of the party), left one hundred pounds to be divided between five poor women at Ilfracombe, who were deprived of their husbands by the storms of the last winter.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Agriculturists.—The Marquis of Londonderry lately asserted in the House of Commons, that it was only the agriculturists who were suffering. We state, without fear of contradiction, that in this quarter, both the merchants and manufacturers are at present suffering equally with the agriculturists.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

Circular.—We copy the following from the circular of an innkeeper at Verona, in Italy. That the accommodation which his house affords may be made known to travellers from different nations, he publishes his address in the Italian, German, French, and English languages: the latter translation we give *verbatim et literatim*, as it will no doubt entertain our English readers:—"CIRCULARY.—The old inn of London's Tower, placed among the more agreeable situation of Verona's course, belonging at Sir Theodicius Zignoni, restored by the decorum most indulgent to good things, of life's eases, which are favoured from every arts liable at Inn same, with all object that is concern'd convenience of stage-coaches proper horses, but good foragers, and coach-house; Do offers at Innkeeper the constant hope, to be honoured from a great concourse, where politeness, good genius of meats, to delight of Nations, round table, Coffee-house, hackney-coach, men servant of place, swiftness of service, and moderation of prices, shall arrive to accomplish in Him all satisfaction, and at Sirs, who will do the favour of honouring him a very assur'd Kindness."—*Durham County Advertiser*.

A new Claimant to the Crown.—The business of the Police office experienced a temporary interruption in the course of the morning, by the appearance of a wild-looking and seemingly half-starved man, with tattered garments, and closely shaven crown, and without a hat, who, advancing with long strides to the bench, desired to be heard while he made an important declaration. His appearance and manner rendered any order from the Magistrate for the most profound attention totally unnecessary, and the strange visitor, in a foreign accent, declared himself to be the true and rightful King of Great Britain!—The Magistrate asked him to favour him with his name.—"My name, Sir," thundered out the *soi-disant* monarch, "is Philip Cromwell."—Mr. HALLS—"Oh! I suppose, then, you are a descendant of Oliver Cromwell?"—Philip—"Yes, he was my grandfather!"—Mr. HALLS—"And pray where are you now residing?"—Philip—"At my hotel."—Mr. HALLS—"Where is that?"—Philip—"Somerset-house."

But I came not here to answer questions; I want to make my declaration in writing." He then looked about for writing materials, but none were given to him.—Mr. HALLS asked him if he had any family?—Philip—"Yes, the Queen and the Princesses are at Kensington."—Mr. HALLS asked him whereabouts at Kensington; but he did not answer distinctly; and after a few observations, delivered incoherently, about the "steps" he had taken to recover his rights, he strode out of the office, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Halls to detain him, by asking questions with a view to ascertain who he really was. He was a middle-aged man.—*Examiner.*

Continent of New South Iceland.—We have been favoured with interesting particulars respecting a Southern Continent, by Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, of the Sloop JAMES MONROE, lately arrived at Stonington, from the South Shetlands.

Capt. Palmer proceeded in the JAMES MONROE, from the Shetland Isles to the continent, and coasted it, from abreast of the Isles to the Eastward, as far as 44 degrees West Longitude, keeping as near to the shore as the edge of firm ice would admit. At some places, he coasted along shore; at other parts, he could not approach nearer the shore than from one to five or six leagues, owing to the firm and fast ice; although it was midsummer there at the time, being November, December, and January.

In 61°, 41' South Latitude, 45°, 27' West Longitude from Greenwich, the coast was clear of firm ice, and here they discovered a fine harbour, lying about one mile within the entrance of Washington Strait, which harbour was named Palmer's Harbour, where he came to anchor.—He found not the least appearance of vegetation on the land, excepting the winter moss. Neither did he here discover any animals, only a few Sea-Leopards, beautifully spotted. Of birds, there were Penguins, Port Egmont, or Sea Hens, White Pigeons, and Gulls.

There is now no doubt, that there exists a *Southern Continent*, and that Capt. Cook's "Southern Thule" belongs to it. Capt. Palmer could discern the mountains covered with snow, in the interior, as he sailed along the coast.—*American Paper.*

North West parts of America.—A French Paper contains the following extract from *The National Intelligencer* of March 10:—"Congress, informed that the Russians and the English still continued to extend their respective establishments in the north-west parts of America, has resolved to take measures for maintaining the sovereignty of the United States over those immense territories which the American Republic first discovered and occupied. A city will, accordingly, be founded at the mouth of the river Columbia, and military posts established on the branches of it. Whenever the number of inhabitants (American) shall amount to two thousand souls, a civil administration is to be constituted. The new state so formed shall assume the appellation of the State of Oregon, instead of that of the District of Columbia. Its extent will be greater than that of all England; and thus will be for ever done away all confusions as to the District of Columbia northward of California, and the Republic of Columbia in South America.

Neapolitan Loan.—Mr. Macirone, in a letter inserted in *THE EXAMINER* of last Sunday, (April 14) on the subject of the New Neapolitan Loan, "contracted for (as he says) by certain money-dealers, for the purpose of supplying his Neapolitan Majesty with farther means of employing an Austrian army to enslave and oppress the Neapolitan people," has some observations which are well deserving of attention.—He adverts to the King's oath to the Constitution, in which he declares, "If I should in any way order or act contrary to the tenor of this Oath, or to any part of it, I here declare that I ought not and must not be obeyed herein;" and then observes:—

"On the 25th of March, King Ferdinand and the Austrian army entered Naples, overthrew the Constitution, and took military possession of the kingdom, without the concurrence of his eldest son the Duke of Calabria, whom he had constituted Regent, and his absolute *alter ego*, previously to his departure for Laybach.

"Here then was a total annihilation, or rather suspension of the Constitution, by an arbitrary and a foreign power. No new Parliament was assembled to keep up a show of legality; but this same King Ferdinand, of his own personal and arbitrary authority, in the ensuing month of April, contracted a debt of sixteen millions of ducats (about 2,500,000*l.*) and again in last February, another three millions of Sicilian ounces (1,60,000*l.* sterling), for the acknowledged purpose of paying and maintaining this very Austrian Army, by which the Neapolitans have been invaded, and are at this moment held in the most oppressive slavery.

"The present moment is pregnant with great events. The first shot fired on the Pruth will probably shake the holy temples of despotism to their foundations. How much longer will it be asserted that Austria will retain possession of the kingdom of Naples? How much longer will she be able to overshadow Italy with her leathern Vampire wings? Any one but slightly acquainted with the present workings of the times, with the state of France, of Spain, or Portugal, and of Italy itself, must say—but a very little longer!

"To whom then are the holders of the above-mentioned Neapolitan stock to look for payment? Why—to Austria to be sure! Austria governs at Naples; there is no Neapolitan government—no Neapolitan representation—no Neapolitan army—none but Austrians have the benefit of the loans—none but Austria then will ever pay for them.

"Whenever the Neapolitan Constitutional Government shall resume its functions—and be it remembered it still really and legally exists, though momentarily suspended, and its constituent parts dispersed—it surely will never recognise a debt contracted by an imbecile perjured despot under such atrocious circumstances! It would indeed be paying dearly for the very cords with which our enemies do bind and scourge us."

East India Sale.—At the East India sale this day, 10,000 bags of sugar were sold at fair prices, but not a quarter of the 20,000 bags of coffee was disposed of. No abatement was made in the prices of the previous week; 2,500 bags were sold at the sale, and about 1,500 bags more were taken after the sale was concluded.

Popular Opinion.—A handsome reward will be given to any one who can point out a mode of governing a nation, by which the volition of the governed may be as easily guided as the machinery of a cotton-mill. Hitherto all attempts at this perfect obedience have failed, and the government has always been obliged to rest for support on the opinion of at least a part of the nation.—Even Turkey, the purest specimen of despotism the world has yet seen, is unfortunately, as a Ministerial Morning Paper well observes, "guided by popular opinion, that is, by the *Janissaries*."—In this age of improvement it is to be hoped that some one will find out a remedy for this capital defect. Under one name or other, Praetorian Bands, Janizaries, Hierarchy or Bo-roughmongers—there has always existed a class to controul the wearer of the Crown.

Russia and Austria.—The *JOURNAL DE PARIS* of Sunday mentions that a report was prevalent at Paris, of an arrangement between Russia and Austria, under which Moldavia and Wallachia are to be occupied by the former and Bosnia, both powers guaranteeing the independence of Greece as a separate state.

Manchester.—We learn from Manchester, that business is at present very brisk there. A great deal of new machinery has lately been set in motion. The manufactures of Glasgow also continue in a flourishing state. The woollen manufactures of the fine valley of Stroud, Gloucestershire, are equally busy, and hard pressed to produce their broad cloths, blue, black and scarlet, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* a yard, for China, Hindostan, Mexico, Peru, Chili, and other places; these are no longer taken to London by slow weekly waggons, but by daily flying vans. We are, however, sorry to learn, that the iron trade in Monmouth is very bad, and that tumults were apprehended on the part of the workmen, arising from the low rates of wages.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Efficacy of Nitrous Acid.

Observations, Cases, and Testimonials proving the efficacy of Nitrous Acid, conjoined with Opium, as an efficacious remedy for the cure of Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, and Dysentery, in all their stages.

More than twenty years ago, I communicated some observations on the use of Nitrous Acid and Opium, in the Cure of Dysentery, to John Pearson, Esq. Surgeon, Golden Square, London, which he honored by forwarding to the Editors of the Medical Journal, who printed them in the year 1800 in the third volume of that work; and which afterwards were further honored with a place in the second volume of the Edinburgh Practice of Physic, &c. printed in the year 1803.

After long experience of its efficacy in that disorder, and conceiving Cholera Morbus and Diarrhoea generally occurred from the same causes, and were only varieties of the same complaint, and might therefore be treated in the same manner, I gave the remedy in many cases, and the results exceeded my most sanguine expectation.

Having made one communication I was disposed to be silent in future, but reading of the ravages of Cholera Morbus in the East Indies particularly, which are stated to have "resisted all means however powerful," I felt assured, the remedy used by me with so much success would have relieved if it had been resorted to, and, therefore, from motives of humanity, wish it to be known as extensively as possible, with the assurance, under Providence, of pretty general success, if given according to my directions.

Many cases might be brought forward to prove its virtue, but to avoid swelling the detail, I shall relate only three of the last cases that required my attention, and which are described for the purpose of shewing briefly the nature of the disorder and method of treatment, as taken from the Minutes of the Hospital Book of His Majesty's Ship GANYMED, Chatham.

CASE I.

Dec. 28, 1821.—James Cordon, taken at 3 o'clock A. M. with cold shivers, extreme pain round the navel, griping, much purged with vomiting, skin cold as marble, did not apply till 5 o'clock, took two ounces of acid mixture, pain increased, acid repeated a second time, cramp in legs from ten till eleven o'clock, applied hot water to feet, cramp removed, drank gruel freely, took a third dose at 4 o'clock P. M. relieved at five, little pain moving, much better on the whole, sickness gone, continue acid mixture every four hours.

Dec. 29, 1821.—One stool since 12 o'clock last night, tongue covered with a rosy down, pulse 80, pain little, perspires freely, continue acid mixture.

Dec. 30, 1821.—No stool from 3 o'clock yesterday P. M. till six this morning, symptoms quite gone, continue acid mixture.

Dec. 31, 1821.—Quite well.

Jan. 1, 1822.—Discharged to duty.

CASE II.

Dec. 28, 1821.—John Bartlett applied to Hospital Assistant at 8 o'clock in the morning, complained of much pain, cold shivers, and had through the night twenty purging stools, took two ounces of acid mixture, went to duty, returned at 10 o'clock with symptoms as Cordon, repeated acid mixture, and obtained speedy relief by like treatment, two ounces of acid mixture every four hours.

Dec. 29, 1821.—Tongue furred, one stool 12 o'clock last night, another at 4 this morning, shooting pain in bowels, no shivers, pulse, 68, gentle sweat, relieved generally, continue acid mixture.

Dec. 30, 1821.—Two stools since 12 o'clock slept but little, no pain, slight shivers, tongue improved, continue acid mixture every four hours.

Dec. 31, 1821.—Bowels quite easy, one stool in 18 hours, no thirst, small debility, tongue as yesterday, slept well, continue acid mixture.

Jan. 1, 1822.—Discharged to duty.

CASE III.

Dec. 29, 1821.—Joshua Newell (Captain's servant) taken between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning with vomiting, purging, intense pain round the navel, legs and hands cold, took two ounces of acid mixture, relieved from severity of pain in fifteen minutes, only one stool from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Dec. 30, 1821.—Well, returned to duty.

I forbear comment, and subjoin the following Testimonials in favor of the use of the Acid Remedy.

No. 1.

From the Nurses in the Parish Hospital of Chatham, Nov. 20, 1821.

Sir,—At your desire we give you our experience in the use of your Acid Mixture in cases of complaints in the bowels. We can assure you,

that in all cases of disorders in the bowels, attended with purging, and vomiting, we uniformly gave them a medicine labelled "Acid Mixture," which soon afforded relief, and generally a speedy cure, without one exception to our recollection.

SARAH COLE, Principal Nurse, Men's Ward,

ANN SPARKS, Principal Nurse, Women's Ward.

To Mr. Hope, Surgeon, Chatham.

No. 2.

A Letter from the Governor of the Poor House Chatham.

Sir,

November 21, 1821.

As you wish my statement concerning an Acid Mixture you administered to the sick in the House and Hospital under my charge, I can with pleasure say, that although my mind does not serve to recollect particular cases, yet that I always found violent diseases of the bowels, with purging and vomiting, relieved by your Acid Medicine, and always felt confident of the sufferer being soon relieved by your remedy.

B. RUTLAND, Governor, Chatham Poor House.

To Mr. Hope, Surgeon, Chatham.

There have been two Medical Attendants visiting the Establishment since my leaving it, and as it has long been a common mode of treatment with me, I did not at that time think it of importance to call their attention to any particular case that occurred.

No. 3.

A Communication from my Assistant, on board H. M. S. Gannymede.

Sir,

October 4, 1822.

Having frequently witnessed the good effects arising from the administration of diluted Nitrous Acid, given in conjunction with some preparation of Opium in attacks of Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and Diarrhoea, I feel much pleasure in stating that in a great number of cases which have occurred on board this ship, more particularly of the two latter diseases, the administration of the above medicine, in the incipient stage of the disease, has been attended with the most complete success, obtaining, in the generality of the attacks, an alleviation of the distressing symptoms in a short time, and, eventually (without any one exception to my knowledge), a complete cure.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your's,

R. S. ELLENS, Assistant Surgeon.

To Hope, Esq. Surgeon, Chatham.

The above, it will be perceived, was written previously to the last appearing of the disorder in the ship, and from which the three cases of Cordon, Bartlett, and Newell are selected.

No. 4.

A Letter from the Commanding Officer of H. M. S. Gannymede.

Sir,

H. M. S. Gannymede, Jan. 21, 1822.

To speedy cures of disorders of the bowels, which have occurred in very severe forms amongst the men under my command, having been obtained by the use of an Acid Mixture given under your direction, I feel pleasure in bearing testimony to its merits, as a medicine of great efficacy and usefulness, in the cure of such disorders.

To Mr. Hope.

GEORGE LLOYD.

I could report cases, quite as important, of dysentery and severe purgings, but as my friend, a Physician (under whose notice some of the worst cases were treated), is now on the Continent, I shall only refer to what was published in 1800 and 1803, and give

The form of the Acid Mixture as I now use it.

Take of nitrous acid one drachm, camphor water half a pint, mix and add 40 drops of tincture of opium; one fourth part to be given every three or four hours, varying time and quantity as judgment shall direct. A small addition of syrup of red poppies, when it can be obtained, improves not only the appearance of the mixture, but, in some instances, I have thought its properties also.—In dysenteries of long standing, one dose of two ounces, three times a day, is sufficient.

The above medicine may be safely administered by persons unskilled in medical knowledge, is grateful to the taste, abates thirst, soon removes the intensity of pain, and procures generally a speedy and permanent relief. No previous preparation is required for taking it, nor any other care while taking, than keeping the hands and feet warm, and preserving the body as much as possible from exposure to air, with drinks of warm barley water or thin gruel freely taken, and a sago or tapioca diet.

Jan. 23, 1822.

THOMAS HOPE, Surgeon, H. M. S. Gannymede.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—5—

The Unicorn.

LITERARY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1822.

Mr. Campbell has brought with him from Mashow, in Africa, the head of an animal which is believed by many, and it is endeavoured to prove, to be the Unicorn of Holy Writ. It is in the museum of the Missionary Society, and has been inspected by several Naturalists, who are divided in opinion on the subject. We have only seen a drawing of it, and from that, as well as from the information of intelligent persons, are inclined to consider it the cranium of the double-horned rhinoceros (so called from a small horn immediately behind the long projecting one;) but as the point is of the highest interest, we shall have a print of the head engraved, and insert it with the particulars (if ready) in our next week's Gazette.



LITERARY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1822.

THE above Engraving represents the head of the animal mentioned in our last GAZETTE, as having been seen by Mr. Campbell at Mashow, in South Africa, the skull of which is now in the Museum of the Missionary Society in London. When shot, it was called a rhinoceros, but the head being brought in, it was found to be different from all the others that had been killed. The common African rhinoceros, continues Campbell, has a crooked horn resembling a cock's spur, which rises about nine or ten inches above the nose and inclines backwards; immediately behind this is a short thick horn; but the head they brought had a straight horn projecting three feet from the forehead, about ten inches above the tip of the nose. The projection of this great horn very much resembles that of the fanciful Unicorn in the British arms. It has a small thick horny substance, eight inches long, immediately behind it, which can hardly be observed on the animal at the distance of a hundred yards, and seems to be designed for keeping fast that which is penetrated by the long horn; so that this species of rhinoceros must appear really like a unicorn when running in the field. The head resembled in size a nine-gallon cask, and measured three feet from the mouth to the ear, and being much larger than that of the one with the crooked horn, and which measured eleven feet in length, the animal itself must have been still larger and more formidable. From its weight, and the position of the horn, it appears capable of overcoming any creature hitherto known. Hardly any of the natives took the smallest notice of the head, but treated it as a thing familiar to them. As the entire horn is perfectly solid, the natives, I afterwards heard, made from one horn four handles for their battle-axes. Our people wounded another, which they reported to be much larger.*

* The head being so weighty; and the distance to the Cape so great, it appeared necessary to cut off the under jaw and leave it behind; (the Mashow who cut off the flesh from it, had ten cuts on his back, which were marks for ten men he had killed in his lifetime). The animal is considered by naturalists, since the arrival of the skull in London, to be the unicorn of the ancients, and the same as that which is described in the

It has been further stated in No. XV. of the Missionary Sketches, that "the head measured from the ears to the nose three feet; the length of the horn, which is nearly black, is also three feet, projecting from the forehead, about ten inches above the nose. There is a small horny projection, of a conical shape, measuring about eight inches, immediately behind the great horn, apparently designed for keeping fast or steady whatever is penetrated by the great horn. This projection is scarcely observed at a very little distance. The animal is not carnivorous, but chiefly feeds on grass and bushes.

"Mr. Campbell was very desirous to obtain as adequate an idea as possible of the bulk of the animal killed near Mashow, and with this view questioned his Hottentots, who described it as being much larger than the Rhinoceros, and equal in size to three oxen or four horses.

"The skull and horn excited great curiosity at Cape Town, most scientific persons there being of opinion that it was all that we should have for the Unicorn. An animal of the size of a horse, which the fancied Unicorn is supposed to be, would not answer the description of the Unicorn given in the Sacred Scriptures, where it is described as a very large, ferocious, and untameable creature; but the animal in question exactly answers to it in every respect.

"The Hebrew name by which it is called is *Reem*, which signifies *Might or Strength*. The translators of the Old Testament into Greek called it *Monoceros*; in the Latin (or Vulgate) translation it is *Unicornis*. In various countries it bears a name of similar import. In Gees it is called *Arwe Harich*, and in the Amharic, *Auraris*, both signifying "the large wild beast with the horn." In Nubia, it is called *Girnamgirn*, or "horn upon horn." This exactly applies to the skull in the Society's Museum, which has a small conical horn behind the long one. From the latter we presume this animal has been denominated the Unicorn, it being the principal, and by far the most prominent horn, the other, as before intimated, being scarcely distinguishable at a short distance. The writer of the article "Unicorn," in the Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, observes, (defining the term,) "the Scriptural name of an animal, which was undoubtedly the one-horned Rhinoceros."

"Some authors, both ancient and modern, have described an animal, which they call the Unicorn, said to resemble a horse, or deer, with a long horn, represented in English heraldry as one of the supporters of the royal arms; but there is reason to doubt the existence of any such quadruped. It is probable that the long horn ascribed to such an animal is that of a fish, or, as termed by some, a Sea Unicorn, called the *Mondon* or *Norwhol*, confounding the land and sea animal together. The horn of the fish here alluded to was formerly imposed on the world as the horn of the Unicorn, at an immense price. On the whole it seems highly probable that the Rhinoceros, having one long horn projecting from its face, is the only Unicorn existing, and although it has a kind of stump of another horn behind the long projecting one, yet that it has been denominated Unicorn, (or one horn,) from that which is so obvious and prominent; and certainly its great bulk and strength render it such a formidable and powerful animal as is described in the Sacred Scriptures."

Names.

Names in common use among the English, expressive of the very reverse of the character or qualities of those whom they are intended to designate; with a few characteristic of the real qualities of others

"We have Mr. *Light*, whose weight is only one stone less than that of the memorable *Lambert*; a Miss *Ewe*, who is the tenderest and most innocent lamb in the universe; a Mr. *Plot*, who never thought in his life; a Madam *L'Estrange*, who is the commonest woman upon town; one of the fairest ladies in the world is Mrs. *Blackmore*; and one of the fattest men Mr. *Lean*. Mr. *Wiseman* is, without exception, the greatest fool in the neighbourhood in which he resides; and *Price* is notoriously the name of a man of no price or value whatever.

"This populous city has been known to afford a very honest parson *Hell*, and Mr. *Death*, a very ingenious apothecary; and the polite world cannot have so soon forgotten Mr. *Manly*, who knotted all the fringes of his own ruffles and of his aunt's petticoats. *Laws* is, perhaps, almost the only man in the world who does not know that there are any laws in it. We never yet knew a Mr. *Short* who was much under six feet in height; and the friends of the two families swear that Mr. *Goodchild* broke the hearts of his father and mother, and drove another of his nearest relations to distraction, by his wicked and undutiful behaviour while Mr. *Thoroughgood* turned out a complete rogue and vagabond at fifteen years of age, and was transported at the expense of the government at five and twenty."

39th chapter of the book of Job. The part of the head brought to London, may be seen at the Missionary Museum; and for such as may not have the opportunity of seeing the head itself, the annexed drawing of it has been made.

Parties and Opinions.

If we attend to the present state of political information throughout Europe, with a view to the acquirement of an accurate conception of the opinions and interests, and consequently of the grand parties into which its inhabitants are divided, we shall find, that under various descriptions and denominations they have a very close resemblance. The Ultra, the Royalist, and the Tory extreme and moderate, are of the same class every where. The Whigs may pair off with the Constitutionals and what are termed Centres and regular Oppositionists;—and Liberals, Reformers, Carbonari, or Radicals, under some local epithet or another, as naturally and universally bring up the rear. We claim no merit for the discovery of a fact, which so evidently springs out of the nature of things in an age of ferment and inquiry. In alluding to it, however, we have an object, which is simply in conformity with our occasional practice, to step aside into a little observation upon the character of the times, with a view to some general inferences, which may be more or less profitable. In the present article, for instance, our purpose is to sketch some of the prominent features of these different distinctions, in order, by comparison and contrast, to elicit a few conclusions in respect both to the nature of the existing collision of opinions, and the character of the political progression which it indicates.

Toryism, in the abstract, is rapidly defined; its universal object is to concentrate power for the especial benefit of the few; and of all its foreign namesakes, precisely the same thing may be asserted. Whatever guise it may assume, this is its universal object, and both its practice and its sentiment grow out of the fact. The homage it affects for the Priesthood and the Crown, is nothing but a thin disguise, for the most selfish purposes. No King can govern by himself, whatever his affected title to singleness of will; and it is therefore for those, to whom he must delegate his nominal functions, to uphold as much as possible the power that will be shared with them. It may be taken as a matter of unquestionable certainty, that wherever there exists much irrational and affected clamour for the Crown, as in France and Great Britain at this moment, the real solicitude is for something extremely different. In France, for example, for the recovery of hateful and oppressive privileges, forfeited estates, and enormous Church revenues; and in England, for the retention of a large share of the public income for nominal services. We do not say, that individuals may not be found who are unconscious of these motives; and that a sort of factitious sentiment may not accompany the fine theory of passive obedience and unlimited devotion. No doubt it may; but, in every general sense, the *primum mobile* is selfishness, and the sentiment a tissue of pure folly and inconsistency. No monarchs have been more nominally honoured than those of France; yet never has a country been more distracted by the selfish intrigues and practices of the privileged classes, in direct opposition to their own theory. We are eternally hearing of the deaths of the English CHARLES and the French LOUIS; but how many more sovereigns have fallen victims to the treasons and machinations of the Priest and the Noble, who have affected to regard them with unlimited reverence! It is the basest hypocrisy, the most selfishness, which affects to drill human nature into something which it cannot become, in order to go shares in the profits of the delusion. Hence the precious doctrine of influence—the being who is thus exalted must always have something to give to his worshippers, who exceedingly resemble the Priesthood of Babel in the *Apocrypha*.—they and their wives and their children contrive to feed sumptuously on the offerings. In point of rapacity, there is possibly nothing on earth so unprincipled as these unbounded Tories. Arrogating to themselves a bullying sort of ultra loyalty, they claim with unblushing impudence and want of principle the reward of their interested clamour; and are as factious and contradictory as any body of people, until they obtain it in the world, as we all know, by the conduct of a very conspicuous family, and its recent transfer. And not a little more respectable are those more quiet and accommodating persons—those meek and devoted Courtiers—who, with equal regard to self, almost weep out all sorts of adulation of the existing idol, be he what he may—taking care at the same time to claim the reward of their lachrymals with the most sedulous pertinacity. *Ancient Pistol* and *Nym* had each their way, and both contrived to live upon the public.

* Facts of this nature, the eternal accompaniments of despotism and absolute power, are passed over by Tory writers with the most bewitching simplicity and unconsciousness, even at the very moment they are declaiming upon the horrors of similar catastrophes when produced by popular movements. A droll instance of this occurs in the last Number but two (we think) of the *Quarterly Review*; in which China is congratulated upon its freedom from Revolutionists and Reformers; and in the same page the murder of His *Sacred Majesty*,—the “*Son of Heaven*,”—by his Courtiers, is related with the most edifying *sang froid*—not to say jocosely. So much for the *faux pas* of horror!

We are aware, that in speaking of English Toryism it may be pleaded, that a great body of people follow the banner who have no immediate interest in the profession. We deny it: exceptions in the favour of individuals may certainly be found; but in the gross, the fact is precisely as we have stated it. What in truth was the foundation of all the frothy loyalty and clamour which has distinguished the last quarter of a century? Affected alarm on the part of some; real alarm on that of others; and more than all the rest, a fictitious prosperity which deluded almost universally, and for which the better reckoning is now paying, to the abatement of the aforesaid noisy loyalty in exact proportion. As to the clergy and country gentlemen,—under the present system they are almost as privileged as the ancient noblesse of France; and in some respects retain as odious an ascendancy; yes, and to the same result too,—the growth of a population to whom the wooden shoes and meagre salads of the old French peasant are becoming luxuries.

In fact, there are but two or three grades of Tories for whom we can bring ourselves to entertain any tolerating sentiment of respect, and we will endeavour to enumerate them. The most prominent is a sort of Sir ROGER DE COVERLEY, a jovial hearty, fox hunting personage when young; and one who qualifies his feudal notions as he advances in life with a kind protective spirit towards tenants and dependants. We occasionally meet with some of this class in the country; and but for the game laws and the petty combination and aristocracy engendered by in magisterial functions, we might possibly possess more of them. There is a higher class of the same species which is also bearable; we mean men of rank who cultivate the provinces of taste, fancy, and virtue,—who are sometimes called the ornament of courts, and may be allowed to pass for such when disposed to rest satisfied with a Lord-Lieutenancy, a star, a ribbon, or the bedchamber. This “old King’s Courtier,” or “old Courtier of the King’s,” is a conditional animal. Possessed of that which, God knows with what little historical truth, has been termed the romantic honour and disinterestedness of the Cavalier, the accompaniment, to use a prevalent piece of critical verbiage, is *redeeming*, and will bear the alloy of an artificial theory and a shallow and unsubstantial mode of thinking, with a degree of drawing-room grace. The same observation may possibly too apply to certain timid spirits, which abound in the private life of all the cultivated ranks of society—individuals who have neither facilities nor inclination for any adequate consideration either of the theory or practice of politics, but who nevertheless are often literary, accomplished, and amiable. On the strength of these and similar qualifications, the Tory until lately has claimed the character of gentleman, as more particularly belonging to himself. Above vulgar emotions, his serenity was not to be disturbed by the crudities of the multitude, and the noisy declamation of dissatisfied demagogues and starving mechanics. The agricultural distress, to be sure, was a sad thing; and certainly those vile poor laws—those vile poor laws were infinitely mischievous, as Mr. MALTHUS had clearly proved; but then things would find their level—did not the Lords LONDONDERRY and LIVERPOOL say so? Unhappily, however, this mob of profound reasoners and courteous gentlemen have lately taken a turn which disturbs the Tory pretension to exclusive gentility exceedingly—we mean a disposition to enjoy and encourage a system of atrocious anonymous personal slander—of all slander the most detestable, and most incompatible with the factitious sentiment of honour, which if ever acting as an efficient substitute for sounder notions of duty and rectitude, ought so to act against the vilest and most cowardly species of baseness that was ever openly patronised in an advanced stage of society. The connexions of the *EXAMINER* have been, and are too much assailed by this dastard delight of the whole corps of Tory Dandies, to allow us to write half of that which our unutterable scorn would dictate to us. We cannot afford to let any warmth on our part be attributed to especial resentment. Our brief purpose therefore is to expose the ridiculous pretension to a more intense feelings of the “sacred tie”—“the noble mind’s distinguishing perfection,” on the part of Toryism. If the fabrication of direct falsehood be base—if the *persiflage* which mingles truth with falsehood to injure private character be despicable—if a skulking attack upon the female relations of a political opponent be scoundrelly, what are they who encourage and uphold such rascality?—and what has been more directly upheld by the whole party, than an organized system of atrocity combining all these and much more? Happily however the snake is scotched if not killed. It is had enough to live a detected scoundrel; but the liability to be sent out of the world and damned to everlasting fame, graced with all the blushing honours of an anonymous slanderer, is by no means the most pleasant of all possibilities. It begins to be clear, that this direct and premeditated poisoning of the springs and sources of private life must soon cease; but it has lasted quite long enough to expose the fallacy of the chivalric airs and graces of Toryism, which are just as amusing as its affected contempt of vulgar prejudices and assumption of profundity in the art of government—sophistry and quackery all—mere masks of gauze to hide the fair lineaments of Truth, and substitute a false *Florimel* in her stead, which clasped in her magic girdle,

dissolves away like vapour and leaves nothing but the folly and the deception for the scorn of mankind.

Turning from Toryism to Whiggism, and the trimming and balancing politics, which answers to it in other countries, we have to notice another stage in the mental progress, in regard to the science of government. Whiggism undoubtedly, by one great step, gets rid of the egregious follies of divine right, passive obedience, and the extreme absurdity with which the French Chambers have been recently amusing themselves on the origin of their blessed Charter,—that delectable concession, which amounts to a species of written record of every thing which is not to be attended to, and of all the promises in respect to which, care is to be taken “to remember to forget.” It is ungracious and useless to decry the past benefits of English Whiggism, as much as it would be foolish to regard it as the goal, instead of the passage to something better. Whiggism is indisputably of baronial and aristocratic origin,—resistance to divine or assumed right, grounded on a rational theory, and upon the strength of that theory, gradually advancing to a system. This origin implies defects, which preclude the idea of its continuance as a constant and unvarying scheme of action. In the first place, whatever the beneficial tendency of the pride and spirit of the Baron, he decidedly fought for himself; and, we fear, was never very anxious for extending the influence of the people, except in proportion as it advanced his own. No doubt, as general society grew better informed, a broader public spirit was gradually engendered, and the banishment of the STUARTS is a proof of it; but, we fear, even that good work was not effected without some tolerably grasping notions of a monopoly of power, emolument, and influence, by a confederacy of families. Toryism, (to which even Whig-created Monarchs will invariably tend at last,) and the progress of funding, have been too strong for this party plan; and, in practical operation, it has therefore become nearly obsolete. Something much broader is now required, in order to resist the insidious attempts of the Tory to narrow government into a job, and to fling away those protections to the liberty of the subject, which were fostered into maturity by the spirit and timely Whiggism of our ancestors. It was by heading the people alone, even when the people were of much less consequence than at present, that the Whig leader ever effected any thing; and he must head the people still, to remain of any consequence. His boroughs will do nothing more for him at present than secure, as in a recent instance, a high price for apostasy. In point of fact, supposing public principle to be really at heart, we know of nobody to whom the suppression of the Boroughmongering system would be of more advantage than to the real and genuine Whig Aristocracy, whom it would go a great way to restore to the confidence of the people, and to the natural weight which belongs to great property, and a decent portion of public spirit. In fact, by such or a nominal sacrifice, they would acquire a real influence, instead of forming, as at present, an outwork to Tory corruption, by a barren participation in that which, in a public and patriotic sense, is a fruitless privilege. What is their opposition at present? A cover for factitious discussions, which, setting aside mere money, it is well known will not have the least direct operation upon the result—an apology for assuming the appearance of a deliberative process which has no real existence. Until late years, the hope of possessing power in their turn, might animate; but the indulgence of that hope at present from the common tactics of Opposition politics, must be pure weakness. Thus, if the Whigs are to remain a party, which we exceedingly doubt, it is REFORM IN PARLIAMENT ALONE, which can keep them so. Without that reform, their lot is useless motions and fidgeting controversy, to the end of the chapter—a mere marking of time, without a single step forward; diversified by the mortification of every now and then witnessing some gross instance of venal desertion, until Whiggism both as to the name and the thing becomes as ridiculous as inefficient.

Having spoken of some of the modes of thinking and acting to which Toryism leads, it would not be altogether fair if we omitted to notice the operation of situation and theory on the manners, sentiments, and practices of the Whigs. The first thing which strikes us on having recourse to our experience upon this point, is a curious sort of dangling between principle and expediency, when brought to close quarters; and this will never forsake them until the idea of attaining power by pure party combination be entirely given up. It must be confessed too, that the manners of this party, to all whom they choose to regard as inferiors, is peculiarly stiff, artificial, and inconsistent. We say nothing to their very natural objection to a portion of coarse familiarity, to which every grade of popularity is occasionally exposed; but there is an eternal exhibition of shuffle between what they are and what they pretend to be, which is peculiarly disgusting; and whether this be exhibited in the courtier-like or the austere style, it is equally offensive. It must at the same time be observed, that, trading upon a private bank, their power is small, and the small change of civility and profession must be made to go a great way; and the reserve and the complaisance are often only different modes of concealing the scantiness of the joint stock. It has been said, that to literary supporters they are peculiarly niggardly; but, the hired partisan has but few claims beyond express agreement, and

how are they to distinguish principle from pretension with so little practice in that particular line of assay? The truth is, they are too mixed a body to be easily defended, and are almost as much patched and pyebald as the Administration which they oppose. The great body of the people are no longer to be enlisted into confederacies for a simple change of men—they look for solid amelioration, and an alteration of system; and they are right. Constructed as the House of Commons is at present, all parties must govern nearly alike. Moreover, there is but one grand measure, and that not a general one, to which the Whigs are absolutely pledged; and they are so infatuated, as to expect the support of the people upon the narrow ground of a simple party preference. They thus afford little or no materials for literary support, and therefore meet with little; for the EDINBURGH REVIEW is evidently exhausted in an attempt to cover a weak and continuous line, which might once be strong, like the great wall of China, but which is now utterly indefensible. In short, the Whig, as the component of a party struggling for power, is becoming obsolete. Whiggism, as to principles, may last a little longer; but it must merge into a broader popular system to save itself from final extinction. It might still become the frame-work of one with prudence; but in the true spirit of the genius of its later days—its sixth age—it will “pipe and whistle” a little feebleness, and verge into its “sans every thing,” like a worn-out actor or Member of the House of Commons, amidst cries of question, and utter want of all regards but the regard of impatience.

We have hitherto spoken of the English Opposition only; but we are exceedingly inclined to believe, that a little consideration of the policy of other countries will display similar results. France has taken up an opposition system, as nearly as she can, upon the existing British model and could scarcely have chosen a worse; for her Chamber is so constituted, that, as in England, it may be brought over, but can never succeed. In fact, the old theory of an opposition is a worn-out notion, except as to money. In seasons of public distress, it may operate a little in that direction; but be it always remembered, that in proportion as it stands a chance for power, it loses the inclination so to operate. In regard to the liberty of the subject, and the defence of popular rights, it is absolutely nugatory in every country, where the necessary expenditure is of such a magnitude as to secure great influence by the simple process of distribution. This is found to be the case both in France and England; and Spain has narrowly escaped a similar rock by overthrowing a plan of place-making, which would have made it the interest and put it in the power of its Executive to regularly buy over opposition, as flagrant as our own has brought over the GRENVILES. The reasoning, that would make government too weak without these aids, when duly weighed and sifted, amounts to little less than interested impudence. Whether the funded system be of infernal or of celestial birth—whether it bring with it “airs from heaven, or blasts from hell,” it certainly adds considerably to the *vis inertiae* of society, and consequently to an acquiescence even in those general acts of authority, which society disapproves. Old GEORGE ROSE found out that three per cent. Consols made what he called good subjects, and he was right in his own sense of the phrase. Such is the operation of this system indeed, that until it shall work itself out, it will gradually strengthen every sort of Executive until the notion of an effective opposition be worn out. This is not far from the case at present, at least in every sense in which the Whigs have been in the habit of regarding it. In another it may still prove slightly effective, as the exertions of Mr. HUME and others are now proving; but this career, however occasionally beneficial, is bounded; and will effect little towards the acquirement and maintenance of broad, generous, and popular government—excellent in its way, but in its operation purely negative. No; the era of mere formal party opposition is passing away in Great Britain, and whether happily or not, opinions may differ but all must agree that the artificial Whig theory of attack has effected little or nothing since the accession of George III. to the present hour; and that instead of proving what it has been fashionable to consider it—a protection to the people—it has served no other purpose than to keep up the form of freedom and the fact of an oligarchy. This says nothing against its great and original services, nor against the generous policy, ability and zeal of a great number of individuals who bear the name; but in respect to general result, the assertion is undeniable. Mere Whiggish opposition is, in truth, most unfortunately positioned. It is altogether weak against the enormous patronage and influence of the confederacy opposed to it; while it presents nothing but a tissue of barren and interested generalities to the people at large; not to mention the involuntary contempt that is engendered by an eternal exposure either of apostasy or helplessness. What cannot continue in England it is perfectly clear cannot be established in other countries; the people of the present day know too much. France, Spain, Portugal, &c. may be crushed into despotism, but if allowed representative government at all, quite another sort of opposition will be engendered than that which is at once too weak against power, and too artificial to encounter the information and penetration of the people. Human nature will be always the same, and yet it is no paradox to affirm that the wretched venality, heartless manoeuvre, and

bargain and sale tactics of the heroes of the pages of BURN DODDINGTON and HORACE WALPOLE, must cease to exist. The secret is soon unfolded; society is not only more observant, but more capable of observation; and without asserting that the statesman and nobleman know less than they did, it is quite certain that those whom they govern know more.

Ministerial Slanderers.

It is worthy of observation, that among the persons who put themselves particularly forward as the upholders of "social order and our holy religion," are to be found those who have been and are now still most active in abetting persecution, and scattering slander from North to South—who are constantly engaged in decrying the talents, vilifying the motives, slandering the characters, and injuring the persons of their political opponents, by the agency of daily and weekly papers, magazines, reviews, and Tory Associations. In the course of a few months, owing to the resentments so naturally excited by the malignant spirit of these "social order" supporters, two individuals have been cut off in the prime of life; and if others have not also been compelled to risk their existence in defending what to them is of far more value, it has been owing to the skulking system hitherto successfully adopted by the ministerial detractors in London, rather than to the philosophy or forbearance of the injured parties.

It is somewhat curious too, that two of the lower and most active agents of the associated hirelings should both bear the name of Murray—the "special attorney," Charles Murray, being the man of business in the east of the metropolis; and the official bookseller, John Murray, the no less notorious agent in the west: both persons of approved habits,—"keen, devilish keen;" both too degraded to be entitled to the treatment of gentlemen;—both willing cat's-paws of "the powers that be," whether "ordained of Heaven," or of the "other place;" both men who think that the advice of honest *Iago*, to "put money in your purse," is of the most sound and orthodox description: and both, from the tastes, habits, and pursuits, every way qualified to be fellow-labourers in the same vineyard with Messrs. Blackwood, Nimmo, Shackel, Arrowsmith, Weaver, and that accomplished public defaulter and weekly Journalist, Theodore Hook!

The practice (as they give it out themselves) of some of the crew, is to destroy the slanderous manuscripts as soon as used,—an avowal which sufficiently proves the conscious infamy of all the parties concerned. Mr. Murray takes another course;—when called upon to give up the author of a slanderous article, he puts on a bullying air, sets the inquirer at defiance, and refuses to name the traducer. It is understood that Gifford, Southey, and Croker, are the principal and bitterest writers in his mendacious Review.—Mr. Gifford indeed scatters his abuse principally upon women, as his assaults on Miss Plamtree, Mrs. Barbauld, Lady Morgan, and other authoresses, sufficiently testify. Mr. Southey, though he can call his betters "flagitious incendiaries," "Dantons," "Marats," &c. combats in a more manly spirit; but as for Mr. Croker, he is certainly greatly belied, if any considerations of delicacy operate to prevent his striking a blow at a political opponent, whether fair or foul, if he thinks he can do it in tolerable safety.

We have now before us the report of a trial ("*Macroni versus Murray*") which throws some light on this dark and cowardly system of slander. In an article on the gallant Sir Robert Wilson, the Reviewer (said to be Mr. Croker) went out of his way to represent Colonel Macaroni,—an Englishman, in the service of the late King of Naples,* as having acted a traitorous part; and to prophecy, that he would most likely terminate his career at the gallows! Had this enterprising Officer remained quiet under such a gross imputation, it might reasonably have been concluded, that the Reviewer knew his man pretty well; but like a person of spirit and honour, he immediately called upon Mr. Murray, and demanded the name of the traducer; which the hireling agent refused to give up. The Colonel, upon this, brought his action against the Publisher; but he failed in getting a verdict, owing chiefly, as it appears to us, to the dexterity and daring of Murray's Advocate (Sir John Copley) and the want of discernment of the Jury—for we must not imagine, that the Court itself could have had any sort of bias in favour of a Government Review.

Colonel Macaroni, thus foiled, printed the Trial, with Remarks as well upon the conduct of the Solicitor General as upon the supposed writer, Mr. Croker; and certainly, as our readers shall see, the treatment he had experienced at the hands of the "social order" defenders, called forth denunciations, which might have produced effects quite as fatal as those which have fallen upon Mr. Scott and Sir Alexander Bos-

* The author, too, of "*Facts relating to the Fall and Death of Joachim Murat, King of Naples*," &c.—a little book abounding in interesting and important political matter

well. "I leave him (writes the indignant Colonel) to his well-earned scorn; and really I am fain to kick the idea of him from my thoughts at once, as I would kick his two legged unsexed carcass from the point of my boot, if I could meet with it."—"Report (he adds in a note) attributes the slanderous article in the 37th No. of the QUARTERLY REVIEW, which has given rise to this publication, to Mr. Secretary Croker, of the Admiralty. If he is the author, I beg him to appropriate all that I have said of the Reviewer unknown." Then adverting to Sir John Copley's unjustifiable attack upon him on the trial, Colonel Macaroni asks, "But why should I quarrel with the Reviewer, for being a secret, slimy, poisonous traducer? He has a very substantial plea to set up,—he is only filling his place in the creation—it is as much his nature to be a viper, as it is Sir John Copley's to be a rat!"

The Game of War.

(From Napoleon, a Poem by Bernard Barton, one of the Friends.)

Not unto kings alone should such a fall
As thine, Napoleon! timely warning teach;
Though such a striking case may loudly call,
Like Wisdom in the streets, to all and each;
Preaching, as facts alone have power to preach,
Unwelcome truths. The people too, should learn
Instruction, when thus plac'd within the reach
Of even humblest intellect; nor spurn
The lesson it proclaims unto themselves in turn.

'War is a game, which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at.' Not on kings, alone,
Should rest the censure therefore, Truth supplies,
Conscience admits, when candour cause has shown,
Many apologies for monarchs prone
To this delusive dangerous foolishness;
They have, like others, passions of their own;
Little they risk, —and feel, and suffer less,
And see not what they cause of vice and deep distress.

'War is a game, which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at.' Suffer me, again,
Reader! to quote a poet whom I prize;
Nor fancy such a repetition vain.
Of pride in kings 'tis folly to complain,
And fling the blame of war upon their will,
If those who see its evil, feel its pain
Instead of striving all they can to kill
This baneful Upas tree, admire its grandeur still.

So long as kings have subjects who believe
That war is glorious, peace is insecure!
So long as poets, victory's garlands weave,
Or hist'ry's praise to martial fame allure,
Or wealth be won by violence improve,
Or, worst of all, the pulpit shall proclaim
That war is guiltless; elements endure
To foster needs, which, spite of worldly fame,
Crucify Christ afresh; put him to open shame.

'War is a game, which, were their subjects wise,
Kings could not play at.' Reader, mark that word!
And having done so with impartial eyes,
By sophistry and interest undeter'd.
Inquire how far thy folly has concurr'd
In any way to administer fresh force
Unto this deadly evil. Hast thou stirr'd
One finger to avert its fearful course?
Hast thou e'er thought aright upon its hidden source?

MARRIAGES.

At Polton House, on Tuesday the 9th of April, Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Esq. to Miss Lillias Durham, only daughter of the late Thomas Durham Calderwood, of Polton, Esq.

At Glasgow, on the 8th of April, James M'Inroy, Esq. younger of Lude, to Margaret Seaton, eldest daughter of David Lillie, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.

At Marfossee, near Havre, on the 10th of April, Captain H. Parker, R. N. to Lady Frances Hastings, eldest daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon.

In Walcot Church, Bath, on the 10th of April, by the Rev. Charles Abel Moysey, D. D. Archdeacon of Bath, Andrew Rutherford, Esq. Advocate, to Sophia Frances, youngest daughter of Sir James Stewart, of Fort Stewart, county of Donegal, Bart.

At London, on the 29th of March, Colin Bruce, Esq. to Helen, youngest daughter of Lieut. Barton, late of the Scots Greys.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—9—

A Tale of the Times.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

If you will allow me to make use of your editorial chair for half an hour, give me a sheet of paper, and lend me your standish, I will supply you with a little Tale of the Times in the shape of private opinions as to things as they are, or seem to me to be.

Thank you, here I am enthroned, and feel myself invested with the full powers of your great plural-unit; but I shall modestly continue to address you in my individual, singular person, as if I had no small pigs in my stomach to entitle me to squeak out *we-we-we*.

The Head of our Government is about to leave us, and there can be no doubt that he has won some golden opinions on the other side of the ocean, as well as on this. Take him for all in all, perhaps no Governor General in the East Indies has ever ruled more wisely, nor so gloriously. There can be no difference of opinion with respect to "the frank disclosures of a noble and benevolent heart" on the subject of the "removal of restrictions from the Press."

It is currently and, for my own part, I imagine truly reported, that this noble personage is to succeed Lord Stewart as Ambassador at Vienna. This is an important mission at all times, but especially at the present juncture, when an appalling war is, as I think, on the point of breaking out between Russia and Turkey, the carnage of which must be dreadful, and its results momentous beyond all calculation. The Turkish Sultan and Divan dare and provoke a conflict, which cannot, in spite of their bigotted, infuriated, and personally brave multitudinous army, but terminate in defeat on defeat, and ruin on ruin. The crisis seems to be at hand when, as foretold, that unwieldy, ill-governed, and idolatrous Empire, shall be broken in pieces.

The approaching war may, probably, drive the Ottomans into Asia, and a future one out of Asia into Africa. They cannot stand long against the more than equally numerous armies of Russia, with her very superior Generals, discipline, and artillery. The Russians will have no dispicable auxiliaries in the Greeks, who seem to have nearly emancipated themselves from the iron yoke of the savage Turks in the Morea, and are gaining ground, after many severe battles, in other parts of Greece. Several of the islands, famous for great numbers of skilful Greek Sailors, are also in full insurrection, and, by astonishing exertions, have fitted out an armed fleet which has engaged the naval force of the Porte at least on equal terms in the Archipelago. In vain have Great Britain, Austria, and France, (but especially the two former), made use of every persuasion and argument, and exerted all their diplomatic talents, to save the arrogant and ignorant Turks from destruction, by endeavouring to induce them to accede to the ultimatum, by many thought really moderate, of Russia. They are deaf to all counsel, and blind to all peril. One can only account for this, as in the case of Buonaparte, by saying—"Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

As Turkey has slighted the mediation of Austria, that politic and ambitious Power, sooner or later, will assist Russia in dismembering the empire, first mentioned, and in dividing the spoil. And this she will do, as well for her own benefit, as to prevent the overwhelming aggrandizement of Russia. The Turkish parts of Dalmatia, Albania, and Bosnia, with the guardianship of Servia, would essentially strengthen and secure the dominions of Austria. Great Britain will, it is to be hoped, continue neutral in this tremendous war, courted even for her neutrality by all parties, and profiting in her commerce by all.

In Persia I am inclined to think that our influence will be counteracted by Russia, who will do her utmost to march an army into the former territories to oppose the Turks, luring the Mahomedan Followers of Ali, perhaps, with the tempting bait of restoring to them Armenia and that part of Assyria which were wrested from them by the Followers of Omar. It would be desirable, indeed, if Persia could be erected into an effectual rampart against the insatiable ambition and enormous power of

Russia, on account of our immense and invaluable territories in India. But can enfeebled and badly-governed Persia ever become such a bulwark? However, sufficient for the day will be the evil thereof; and so wonderful has been the chapter of changes and chances in recent times, that Russia itself may be split into fragments, by reason of her own heterogeneous composition and prodigious weight, while meditating new conquests and greedy of fresh spoils.

At the end of a contest, by which all Europe will be more or less affected, Great Britain, if her Ministry be *adroit* and firm, will claim such portions of the prey as shall pay her for her neutrality, and help to preserve her important possession of the Ionian Isles. Meanwhile we should look to South America for new and, eventually, abundant sources of Commerce and Revenue. As those immense, fertile, and every way productive regions are, for ever, become independent of convulsed, impoverished, and much degraded Spain, it would surely be an egregious and highly culpable error, if the British Government, from a false and Quixotic point of honour, were to be so tardy in acknowledging their independence as to suffer North America and France to precede us in such admission, and not only thus get the start in commercial enterprise, but disgust the new Governments of Buenos Ayres, Columbia, Peru, and Mexico, with our ill-judged scruples.

It seems to me probable that, ere long, old Spain will be agitated by fierce Civil War, and I shall not be surprised to see, at an early period, the total separation of Brazil from weakened Portugal. Such would be the bitter, but no more than natural fruits, to the parent countries, from the Portuguese and Spanish Revolutions. In France, which has been so much torn by revolutionary wars and dislocations, there is still a degree of fermentation which, sooner or later, will produce new disturbances and disasters in that fine country. The French are a restless and intriguing people, and late events have so much sapped their religion generally, and created such violence and virulence between opposite parties, many of whom are far less influenced by right principles and true patriotism than by interest and ambition, that it is to be apprehended that plot will follow plot, till France becomes the theatre of new convulsions to the destruction of her peace and prosperity.

The Irish little farmers and peasants in the province of Munster, similar in credulity and impetuosity to the French, were, as I think, artfully stimulated to insurrection by evil-minded persons, who lured them on to all kinds of excesses and atrocities, by persuasions that they would relieve themselves from the distress caused by the depressed state of the markets, and the failure of their potatoe-crops, by the plunder, *vi et armis*, of their peaceful neighbours. To me it has appeared from the beginning of these calamities, and in the development of their discriminate features, that there was an organized plan, the ultimate object of which could be little less than rebellion. I thought that there was delusion in the contempt of the incipient disturbances, and that if speedy and vigorous preventative measures were not adopted, many a good and loyal Irishman would have reason to lament the blindness, and to execrate the apathy, of Ministers. This was obviously a case in which the attempt to put an end to the evil by protracted lenient means, and half measures, could only tend to encourage, and give more consistency and strength to the wicked designs of the ill-disposed. I do not very frequently find myself able to applaud the conduct of His Majesty's present advisers, but am of opinion that the intimidating Acts of Parliament which were enacted, at last, on this occasion, had become necessary:—they were not passed and enforced till the Hydra had encreased to appalling dimensions, and had spread its poison and its ravages very widely. It is distressing to advert to the executions, and transportations in a summary way, which have occurred; but these, and the fortunate capture of the chief instigators, have so greatly abated the Murders, Burnings, and Robberies of Arms and of all sorts of property, that peace and good-order will, I trust, soon be restored in the disturbed counties. But without prudent vigilance, and an amelioration of the oppressed condition of the poor Irish, the peace will prove hollow, and the uprising be renewed.

We have been assured by Government Newspapers that religious antipathies and fanaticism had no part in this insurrection; but I cannot help suspecting that they were, in some degree, mingled with it, as every tried criminal, I believe, was a Roman Catholic. At all events, it is to be feared that these lamentable disturbances may produce an ill-effect upon the question of Catholic Emancipation. It may also, for which I shall be very sorry, prevent the success of Mr. Canning's liberal motion for restoring all the Roman Catholic Peers to their seats in the House of Lords.

As we are to lose our present noble Governor General, I would fain hope that the appointment of Mr. Canning to be his successor may prove a subject for congratulation throughout all our East Indian territories. I do not know that any individual more adequate to the duties of so high a situation could have been selected from amidst the range of British Statesmen. India ought to prosper under such auspices; for Mr. Canning is not only decidedly superior in talents and eloquence to all the present Ministers, (with one or two exceptions) to all the Members of Parliament, but he has also a clear head and a most comprehensive grasp respecting the principles and details (a rare union!) of business and government; so that he is qualified to be as eminent, and justly discriminative, in the Bureau as in Council. While he was at the head of the affairs of India at home, he was understood to have made himself completely master of its Laws, Regulations, Connections, and Commerce, in all their branches and bearings: consequently he will come amongst us prepared at all points to enter immediately, actively, and personally well informed, upon the duties of his high calling. This testimony to Mr. Canning's great abilities is only valuable (if it be of any worth at all) because it is impartial; for I never either spoke to, or was in company with, him, nor have I any expectation that he will interest himself about me.

There, I have done, and give up your chair to you again, Mr. Editor. Many persons may entertain sentiments different from mine on the topics upon which I have touched; in which case, if they should desire to make them known to our "limited society," I dare say you will as obligingly furnish pen, ink, and paper to them, as you have done to me. For myself, I now creep back to my shell, and retire into the obscurity which best suits, and is most pleasing to, me; signing myself,—Sir, yours respectfully,

Tiretta's Bazar.
August 28, 1822.

BROWN ROBISON SMITH.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

Our Correspondent Mr. Smith, who appears to be a frank and plain-speaking Englishman, does us no more than justice when he supposes that we are quite as ready to furnish other with pen, ink, and paper, as himself. We shall not readily yield up our Editorial Chair entirely; but for half an hour so well employed as this has been, we shall be glad now and then to relinquish it.

Marriage.

On the 27th instant, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, JOHN BELL, Esq. 3rd eldest surviving Son of CHARLES BELL, Esq. of Leith, to ELIZA, Second Daughter of J. M. SINCLAIR, Esq. of Lucknow.

Deaths.

At Dacca, on the 20th ultimo, Captain F. U. GLADWIN, of the 13th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, a meritorious Officer, and a much esteemed Man, who has carried with him to the grave the regret of his relatives and friends.

It is with regret we record the death at Madras, on Saturday the 10th of August, 1822, of HENRY HARRIS, Esq. M. D. First Member of the Medical Board. The death of this valuable and distinguished Medical Officer, who has passed more than forty years in the Honorable Company's Medical Service, must be considered a severe loss, not only to his large family but to the community at large, as well as to the profession in general. His talents are too well known to need eulogium; at the same time we may be permitted to say, they were of the highest order, surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in any Country. Zealous in the performance of his public duties he never lost an opportunity to relieve the pains of disease or to soothe the last agonies of suffering humanity! He was an able adviser and a kind friend! and of him it may be well said, "*Amicus humani generis.*"—*Madras Courier.*

Edict against Duelling.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I have read MARCUS's apology for Duelling in your JOURNAL of last Friday, with much attention; and I must own, his arguments in favor of the system is such, that many no doubt might easily be found ready to assent to his opinions, not because they are founded upon any real and substantial principles, (however plausible they may appear), but because as human nature exists, we are apt to approve of that, which runs in unison with our worldly notions, altho' against the dictates of a more sober consideration. Mature reflection has convinced me of the delusive grounds upon which such a theory is built, and I have reason to think, that the generality of your readers will be inclined to favor my opinion, that, however we may be disposed in consideration of mere human feelings to pass over in silence, rather than comment on acts which are undoubtedly repugnant to the true principles and just spirit of the Christian Religion; when they come to be canvassed publicly as a subject of general suffrage, I see no grounds whatsoever upon which such a measure can be maintained for a moment. Experience indeed has taught us the difficulty there is in eradicating prejudices, which custom has long established among mankind, and which they are thought to consider as great and laudable acts. Viewing this subject with due impartiality, I think much might be said on both sides.

Without wishing therefore to enter into any considerable disquisition on the matter, I shall content myself by barely stating the opinion of a celebrated character in History, whose opinion on this detestable system stands recorded. It is affirmed that Egerate contended, that nothing but the most severe and vindictive punishments, such as placing the bodies of the offenders in chains, and putting them to death by the most exquisite torments, would be sufficient to extirpate this crime. Being well convinced in his own mind of the necessity of some such measures, he urged the adoption of it to Pharamond with all due eloquence and arguments he was master of. With all due deference, however, to such an authority, my humble opinion is, that such a remedy would have been infinitely worse than the disease itself. I must own I am much more inclined to agree with Pharamond himself, who, with much nobler motives, and juster reflections on the matter, and as a wise and virtuous prince, being anxious to put a stop to so pernicious a practice, which was at that period daily gaining ground, issued the following edict against Duels:—

"Pharamond, King of the Gauls, to all his loving subjects sendeth greeting;—Whereas it has come to our royal notice and observation, that in contempt of all laws, divine and human, it is of late become a custom among the nobility and gentry of this our kingdom, upon slight and trivial, as well as great and urgent provocations, to invite each other into the field, there, by their own hands, and of their own authority, to decide their controversies by combat, we have thought fit to take the said custom into our royal consideration, and find, upon inquiry into the usual causes whereon such fatal decisions have arisen, that by this wicked custom, manure all the precepts of our holy religion, and the rules of right reason, the greatest act of the human mind, forgiveness of injuries, is become vile and shameful; that the rules of good society and virtuous conversation, are hereby inverted; that the loose, the vain, and the impudent, insult the careful, the discreet, and the modest: that all virtue is suppressed, and all vice supported, in the one act of being capable to dare to the death.—We have also further, with great sorrow of mind, observed, that this dreadful action, by long impunity, (our royal attention being employed upon matters of more general concern) is become honorable, and the refusal to engage in it ignominious. In these our royal cares and inquiries, we are yet further made to understand, that the persons of most eminent worth, and most hopeful abilities, accompanied with the strongest passion for true

glory, are such as are most liable to be involved dangers arising from the licence. Now, taking the said premises into our serious consideration, and well weighing that all such emergencies where-in the mind is incapable of commanding itself, and where the injury is too sudden, or too exquisite to be borne, are particularly provided for by laws heretofore enacted; and that the qualities of less injuries, like those of ingratitude, are too nice and delicate to come under general rules; we do resolve to blot this fashion, of wantonness, of anger, out of the minds of our subjects, by our royal resolutions declared in this Edict, as follows. No person who either sends or accepts a challenge, or the posterity of either, tho' no death ensues thereupon, shall be, after publication of this our Edict, capable of bearing office in these our dominions. The person who shall prove the sending or receiving a challenge, shall receive to his own use and property the whole personal estate of both parties, and their real estate shall be immediately vested in the next heir of the offenders, in as ample manner as if the said offenders were actually deceased. In cases where the Laws (which we have already granted to our subjects) admit of an appeal for blood, when a criminal is condemned by the said appeal, he shall not only suffer death, but his whole estate, real, mixed, and personal, shall, from the hour of his death, be vested in the next heir of the person whose blood he spilt. That it shall not hereafter be in our royal power, or that of our successors, to pardon the said offences, or restore the offenders in their estates, honour, or blood for ever."—Given at our Court of Blois, the 8th February, 430, in the second year of our reign."

Whatever may be the opinion of the present age on this subject, and whatever sophistry may be advanced in extenuation of the conduct of those who act in this way from the impulse of ireful feelings when occupying only a private station in society, I must contend, that no such palliation can be offered in the behalf of an individual who as a public character shall suffer himself to be duped into an act of so much indiscretion as to give private satisfaction (by having recourse to arms,) for his public conduct and measures. If this indeed were once to be established as a general maxim, and every person holding such post were to conceive it incumbent on them to answer challenges and defiance sent to them by every aggrieved functionary upon the most trivial pretences, (supposing that their comments on public matters were within constitutional bounds) what man of just principles and strict integrity, alas! would dare to occupy a public station? Who would be found hardy enough to censure the grossest acts that power dare commit, or tyranny sanction? Who would step forward as a public champion, and with the proud feelings of a patriot point out the abuses that exist, and expose measures which tend to the disgrace and ruin of his country? What a glorious check would this be to the Liberty of the Press! Alas! Mr. Hume, amidst all, what would become of you in such a dilemma? The Lords of the Admiralty whom you have turned out, the numerous gentlemen enjoying snug sinecure posts whom you have dragged to light, and the panders to those abuses which you have shown in all their glowing colours, would relish nothing better than to have it in their power to make a target of your body, for the injury they conceive they have sustained at your hands. Far, very far am I from advocating that most detestable of all principles, which licences a scribbler to aim his shafts of envy and malice at the character and reputation of his fellow creatures, and ruffian-like, stab in the dark, a good and virtuous member of the community, for no other motive probably, than the fiend-like pleasure such wretches enjoy at the secret pain they inflict on others; No—such subjects are not, nor ought ever to be, suffered to intrude on the public notice, through the medium of a public Paper; but, an Editor, who wields his pen as a just, conscientious, impartial, and independent man, and acting upon public principles, whilst he rejects scurrility on the one hand, may safely consider it a more dignified conduct, to discard any proposals of combat with petulant and dissatisfied individuals who shall demand private satisfaction for public transactions. An Editor, Sir, is to all intents and purposes, a public member of the community,

and as such, it is a justice he owes to the public, as well as to himself, that he be not drawn away from the important task he has to fulfil, nor swerve from his duty, which is unquestionably to maintain the liberty of free discussion on public matters, as it is also necessary that he do not altogether forget the old latin adage "*Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.*"

August 12, 1822.

I have the honor to be,

X. Z.

John Bull.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

The Editor of JOHN BULL, in his leading article of the 26th August, on the freedom of the Indian Press, prefaces his elaborate discussion, by a compliment to his readers, in which he informs them that "their education and experience must be considered in all respects as superior to his own," and that "they are quite as capable of deciding on the generality of questions that come before them in a Newspaper, as himself. If his readers are to make an estimate of his powers by the specimen he has given in his Paper of Monday last, God knows they have much reason to be pleased by so equivocal a compliment "*non est bonitas esse meliorem pessimo.*"

Nothing can be more ridiculous than the attempt of the Editor of JOHN BULL to fix on you the stigma of inconsistency: his only grounds for making so grave an accusation are, that you expressed an opinion, on Lord Hastings's Answer to the Address, voted to him at Madras, in your Paper of Thursday last, and that in one of the JOURNALS of September 1821, a Correspondent of yours dissented from it! As if it irresistibly followed, that you and all your Correspondents ought to think alike, on all subjects. "*Mons parturit et murem peperit!*"

It would be a waste of my time, and your patience, to follow this sapient Editor through his long string of irrelevant and puerile observations. I shall therefore proceed to notice that paragraph at the latter end, in which he says that "the whole of the mighty fabric of Indian Liberty rests upon the *arbitrium*, upon the discretion of one man:" there may be some truth in this, for in the Governor General alone is vested the power of Transmission, yet it will, I hope never be forgotten that this "*one man*" has publicly declared that "it is salutary for supreme authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the controul of public scrutiny. While conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of its strength by its exposure to general comment; on the contrary it acquires an incalculable addition of force." These are the sentiments of a liberal, high-minded, and independent man. I am aware that they have been frequently quoted before, but can they be quoted too often?

It is possible that the successor of Lord Hastings may not advocate principles so liberal, and that the fear of Transmission without Trial will shackle the Liberty of the Press: but it is some consolation to know that the next Governor General too, is amenable at the bar of Public Opinion, and few men would willingly incur the execration and odium of the greater part of the community, that is, of the Friends to the Liberty of the Press.

There is another check to the exercise of so dangerous a prerogative as that of Transmission; however the Press may be fettered here, thank God, at home it is "as free as the wind on the mountain," and there the conduct of every public individual may be openly discussed. The Governor General of India is too important a personage to pass unnoticed, and public writers at home are fearless and independent enough to examine and comment upon his public conduct.

I have not even alluded to the re-establishment of a Censorship, for I hope that odious and disgraceful office will never be again known in British India.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Chowringhee, Aug. 29, 1822.

NO QUAKER,

Public Reports.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I observe that one of the Daily Papers, under the specious pretext of giving publicity to the Proceedings of the Court of Law, has of late indulged in attacks of the most gross and virulent description, on the characters of the Gentlemen composing the Court of Requests. The spirit by which these attacks are dictated is not to be mistaken, and it must be matter of serious regret to your moderate and unbiassed readers to see that you lend yourself to such unworthy motives, by giving currency to what are evidently the angry ebullitions of disappointed litigants, or the malignant insinuations of systematic detractors; and which, from their vague and anonymous nature, it is impossible to answer. The gentlemen in question are men of character and probity, whose station in society should exempt them from the suspicion of unworthy motives; whilst the way in which they are appointed, affords the best security to the Public for their competence to discharge their duties. A knowledge of these facts is sufficient for candor, but malignity is not so easily satisfied. No decision which a Judge can pronounce, is likely to please both contending parties; and if every award he may give is to be discussed and commented on, and his expressions are to be garbled and distorted by officious Reporters, there is an end of the dignity and independence of the Bench, and we shall in vain look for the respect and deference which were wont to attend the Judicial character.

Calcutta, August 20, 1822.

MODERATOR.

Note.—We print the above—because our pages are “open to all parties and influenced by none”—but we hope no one will suppose that we concur in its sentiments.—Ed.

Religious Enquiry.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

When at school, one of the earliest lessons that I remember was a Fable, the moral or maxim of which was this: “It is impossible to please all mankind,” a truth which was well illustrated by the incidents it contained, but which is also verified in your Paper of this morning; for, while one who signs himself “A TRINITARIAN,” (alluding to my letter in which I attempted to show that the texts brought forward to prove Christ's deity are insufficient to support it) says “he does not wish to see such doses of Religion in the Daily Papers;” another, who signs himself “AN ENQUIRER,” observes, “that your Correspondent's letter signed “AN UNITARIAN,” may be productive of much good if the argument is carried on in the same fair and candid manner,” and solicits information.

I am in no dilemma to which of these Correspondents to give my attention, for the TRINITARIAN not only does not wish to see Religion in the Papers, but is also involved in a labyrinth from which it appears neither Reason or Scripture has been able to extricate him. I shall beg leave to offer him a much smaller portion of this unwelcome subject, while I entreat him to exercise freely those rational powers, with which his Creator has endowed him for the purpose of distinguishing between good and evil, truth and error, and which, being employed by Bishop Pearson, brought him to this conclusion,—“There can be but one person originally of himself, in that infinite Being God the Father, because a plurality of more persons so subsisting would necessarily infer a multiplicity of Gods.” I would also refer him again to that Divine Revelation, in which St. Paul says, 1 Cor. 8. 5. “Though there be that are called Gods, whether in heaven or in earth, (as there be Gods many, and Lords many,) but to us there is but one God the Father, of whom are all things, and we of him; and one Lord, Jesus Christ, by whom are all things and we by him.” A similar sentiment of the undivided Unity of God is declared by Jesus and his Apostles, Mark 12. 29.—Eph. 4. 6.—1 Timy. 2. 25.

That the Unity of God in three persons, agreeably to the TRINITARIAN's observation, should be “the palpable obscure;”

and “that the human mind in these enquiries is groping in the dark every step she ventures to advance beyond the point to which the clear light of Revelation teaches,” no one will deny; for it is, and will always be (notwithstanding every reasonable and also scriptural research on the point) at once revolting to reason that one Being should be in three, and three in one; and when Reason, modestly distrusting her own powers, has recourse to Revelation on the subject, she does not find in it a single trace of any such Being, from the 1st Chapter of Genesis to the last of Revelations; on the contrary, it appears evident, that the three persons therein represented are possessed of different powers, authority, and feelings; in fact, have different natures; One being evidently sovereign and independent, the other dependant and under obligation to obey (being made under the law. Gal. 4. 4.); and the third, a gift of God (“Ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost” Acts. 2. 38) given in consequence of the death and resurrection of the second, for the Holy Ghost was not yet given because that Jesus was not yet glorified, i. e. not yet risen and ascended, John 7. 39.

Your Correspondent AN ENQUIRER seems to derive his authority for Christ's Deity from this text. 1 Timy. 3. 16. “Without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness, God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory.”

On referring to Dr. Macnight, I find he gives the following as the sense of this passage in his commentary: “Thou oughtest to behave properly in the Church; for, confessedly, most important is the doctrine of the Gospel, which is kept therein, namely, that to save sinners by his death, the Son of God was manifested in the flesh, was justified through the Spirit, was seen of angels.” Dr. Campbell (a Divine also eminently versed in Biblical Criticism) gives the following as the sense of the first part of the passage, in conformity with that of Dr. Macnight “Great unquestionably is the Divine Secret, of which our religion brings the discovery.” The exposition then of these two Divines, who cannot be suspected of a leaning against truth, not only does not warrant the ENQUIRER's inference of the Deity of Jesus, but it abolishes every idea of that mystery (or incomprehensible doctrine) which, according to TRINITARIANS, is conveyed in the words “without controversy, great is the mystery of Godliness,” and which they never fail to bring forward when they cannot prove their tenets by arguments drawn from Reason or Scripture.

I must express the hope therefore that the ENQUIRER will agree with me, that the term “manifest” used in this text means “declared” or “made known” (which are synonymous); and that the terms “in the flesh” cannot mean any thing more or less than “in a man,” (flesh in Scripture signifying a human being or depraved nature, and the latter sense it cannot have here); the text, then, “God was manifest in the flesh” is justly rendered “God was declared or made known in a man” and if so, from what does the ENQUIRER deduce his doctrine? Is it from the inconclusive fact, that, alluding to Jesus, the Apostle says, “God was declared or made known in a man?” Does he not know that God is made known in him, and that since “in God we live and move and have our being,” He is made known in all his creatures? But the traces of his power and goodness in them are never to be construed as arguments for their Deity. God being made known in Jesus, was (in him) justified in the Spirit, seen of Angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory;—as he was made known in the Apostles and Prophets; was (in them) justified in the Spirit (for with Jesus they equally wrought Miracles by the Spirit); was (in them) seen of Angels. (“We are a spectacle to Angels,” says St. Paul, 1 Cor. 4. 9.); was (in or by them) preached to the Gentiles, and believed on in the World.

The Blessed Jesus, so far from being called “God” in the text, is evidently, on the contrary, called a “MAN;” for the words of the Apostle are, God was manifested in the flesh, that is—God was made known in a man, namely, the man Christ Jesus.

I am, Sir, Your's Obediently,

August 23, 1822.

AN UNITARIAN.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—13—

Court of Requests.

COURT OF REQUESTS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1822.

Ranjhissore Seal, versus W. B. Smith.—Cause of Action: Bill for Wages, Rupees 375.—C. K. Robison, Esq. Commissioner.—Both Parties Present.

Plaintiff.—I claim for wages, and present a signed Bill by Defendant for Rupees 375. Upon being questioned by the Court, whether there was any objection to this demand,

Defendant.—I engaged the Plaintiff at Rupees 150 per month, and have regularly paid him. I acknowledge my signature on the Bill, it was signed under the following circumstances: One day I saw a number of people standing round the Plaintiff's desk, and creating disturbance, which made me enquire who they were, and whether they were come on business to me. The Plaintiff replied, that they had come on business to himself. I desired that they might be sent away from my house. A few minutes after this, the Plaintiff came to me, and said that he had got himself into trouble, and requested me to sign this paper, saying, "I shall shew them that you have accepted my Bill for wages, which will satisfy them as well as money." I accordingly signed the Bill. Upon being asked by the Court,

Plaintiff.—I am not now in the Defendant's employment, I was discharged by him in April last.

Defendant.—I did not give the Plaintiff his discharge, he left me in the middle of my business, and to my great inconvenience, the moment he obtained my signature to this Bill, in the way I have mentioned, and which I am now satisfied was a trick to deceive me.

The Court informed the Plaintiff that if he left his master's service in the manner now alleged, he must forfeit a month's wages, according to the Rules in all such cases.

Plaintiff.—I was discharged by Mr. Smith. I was one day sitting at my desk at the office, when the Defendant came to me and said, "go out, I don't require you any longer."

Court.—Did your master assign any reason for dismissing you?

Plaintiff.—The writers were idle, for which reason I was discharged.

Court.—Were there any people present at the time, or who saw Mr. Smith discharge you?

Plaintiff.—I have witnesses to prove this fact: Seeboo, one of the Clerks, heard when the Defendant discharged me.

Court.—Is Seeboo subpoenaed and in waiting?

Plaintiff.—I have given him a Subpoena, he is in Court.

Seeboo, Plaintiff's witness, sworn and examined.

I know the Plaintiff, he was the Defendant's head Servant. In the month of Bysack last the Plaintiff left his situation.

Court.—Did he leave it, or was he discharged?

Witness.—The Plaintiff gave up his situation of his own accord.

Court.—Have you any other witness to prove your being discharged.

Plaintiff.—None.

Defendant.—I sent for the Plaintiff repeatedly to settle with him, but he would not come; if he had come, I would have given him his wages, after deducting a month's pay for the improper manner he had left my employ, and which I conceived he had, by the Rules of this Court, forfeited. Since this action commenced I have offered him even more than that, but he would make no abatement. I was willing to do so, rather than consume my time here. I refused however his whole demand.

Plaintiff.—He offered me only 300 Rupees instead of 375 Rupees,

Defendant.—The Plaintiff was my Cash-keeper, and I have a counter claim against him of Rupees 30, which was lost or

taken from the box, besides an error in the account of monies kept by him, in his own favor.

Plaintiff.—There was no error in my accounts.

Cally Comul, Defendant's witness, sworn and examined.

"I am a native Clerk of the Defendant's. The Plaintiff kept the accounts, they came into my hand after he was gone, in these he put down an item. 'Cash in the box Rupees 30'; but when the box was opened there were no 30 Rupees in it.

Court to the Witness.—Did you communicate this to the Plaintiff?

Witness.—I did not mention this to the Plaintiff, he was gone.

Plaintiff.—The Defendant had the keys.

Court.—There is no such evidence here as will support a counter claim against a demand for wages: the Defendant may have better evidence, and he can prosecute if he pleases.

Defendant.—Besides the Rupees 30, as an error in the accounts, I claim Rupees 60 as the value of a palankeen, which I lent the Plaintiff, and which he has not yet returned to me.

Plaintiff.—It is true what the Defendant says; if he requires it, I shall return the palankeen.

Court.—It is evident that the Plaintiff contrived the disturbance for the purpose of getting his Bill for wages signed, and that he had resolved to leave his master's employ the moment he accomplished his object. The inconvenience to the master of a head servant, and one receiving so high a salary, must be very great indeed, and his culpability is in proportion. The rule is, where a servant does not give proper notice of his intention to quit, and leaves his business unsettled, he forfeits a month's wages. In this case, the Defendant, by the Plaintiff's own admission, has offered more than he was bound to give, and as the Plaintiff might have obtained it without resorting to legal measures, will pay the costs of this action.

Decreed for Rupees 225, Plaintiff to pay costs.

Steam Boats.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It having been noticed in the Newspapers that a Steam-Boat has been brought out in frame, together with the Engines belonging to her, I am induced to notice a few of the uses to which it is thought she may be applied in Bengal.

1.—For carrying passengers and transporting troops and stores. As she can tow a vessel of 100 feet in length after her, a great number of men may be transported at once.

2.—For surveys she might be particularly useful, as she will draw but little water; and, from carrying two engines, will be easily managed and moved in any direction without difficulty, in spite of wind and tide. She might also be employed in towing ships up and down the river, and carrying them clear of the dangerous sands that are in it.

3.—The power of the engines might be applied to working a dredging machine for deepening the bed of the river where necessary, and removing shoals, &c. as is done in the river Thames. Sandbanks, &c. may be blown up by gunpowder, but the advantage gained by this method of removing them is not permanent, as the sand and mud would lodge in some other part and occasion probably more inconvenience than before.

Passage boats moved by the force of steam are now coming into general use in Europe, &c. Several of them pass from France to England and back. One went from the western coast of Scotland round by the Lands-end to London, and not long ago a steam vessel made a passage from America to Liverpool. After this, we may venture to say that they may be used in any part of the Bay of Bengal.

I.

Marine Society Ship.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I was happy to observe in your Paper of to-day an article on the subject of the Marine Registry Office, signed RODMOND. I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the truth of the many evils and abuses he complains of as existing in that department; however, I must beg permission to notice, that I do not concur so exactly in his sentiments, as to wish for the total annihilation of this department, but nevertheless, I must allow that decorated as it is, in its present *rich garb* and consequence, it is nothing more than a burthen on the mercantile community, something of a *snug sinicure* for the benefit of the deserving, at the expence of the industrious. Government, I am aware, cannot be supposed to have had a knowledge of the great public discontent manifested against the proceedings of this Office, which is now made apparent by your Correspondent, RODMOND. I agree with RODMOND that the price of labour should be allowed to find its own level, as I believe to be the case in all sea ports, besides this (of Calcutta); but I cannot be brought to comprehend by what "Rule of Right" the Merchants of this port should be compelled to support an Office (which was founded under them and for their benefits) to the manifest injury of their own interest.

It is decidedly on too extravagant a scale for the best of times with Shipping, consequently ill suited to the present stagnated state of Commerce, I therefore confidently hope, while retrenchment and economical plans are followed up by every branch of the commercial community, of necessity, that this Establishment will be brought down to a scale more consistent to the mercantile interest, which I am certain can be done without the least injury to its first purposes. A simple Office of Registry (as in London), for seamen's names, and characters, with two assistants at a very moderate salary, would answer every purpose, and in effect be tantamount to any that has been produced from the present expensive system by which it is carried on. The saving which would be in the enormous salaries paid to different individuals at the head of that Establishment, would, with the aid of the Pension Fund, which, I fancy, is something considerable, furnish means of affording to this port one of the most desirable and most useful nurseries for a seamen, viz in the establishment of a Marine Society Ship, after the plan of the one at Deptford in England. It is surprising this subject has not been urged before. I am persuaded this would produce in a short time, what the founders of the Marine Registry Office were so desirous of; i. e. a large and useful body of smart Seamen, for the navigation of the ships of this port. A ship for this purpose (I mean for the purpose of a Marine Society Ship) should be of large capacity, capable of containing 4 or 500 boys of a certain age, to be completely rigged under Jurnymasts, (a condemned vessel would answer every purpose), the boys to be fed and clothed by the ship, and instructed in every branch and manœuvre in practice on board ship, for which purpose a respectable Commander and Officers would be wanted, with a few good Lascars and a Serang. A body or crew of lads so organized, would soon furnish smart Seamen, and in many local cases would become very useful; for instance, I would have a Fire Engine appropriated to the ship at some convenient Ghaut, to be worked by the lads of this Establishment, in cases of fire on shore, and in a variety of ways they would become of great service while under instruction. To assist in paying the expences of this ship, she might be made a receiving ship, for cargoes of vessels putting back from sea in distress. The Harbour Master's light, of a night, now hoisted on board the SEA HORSE, might be transferred to this vessel, (the Marine Society Ship) saving an expence to the Government in the use of that brig (the SEA HORSE.)

Now, Mr. Editor, as I think that the high salary paid to the high individuals in the Registry Office would be much more useful if applied in the founding of a Marine Society Ship, and that the individuals would be much more useful almost in any other situation, the sooner they separate the better for all of us.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

August 26, 1822.

ALBERT.

Moorsshedabad.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

We have scarcely had a day without rain since the latter end of May: the river has risen so high, that at a place called Balleachur a short distance to the Northward of the City of Moorsshedabad, a large Hindoo Temple dedicated to the Deity Seeh, has gone bodily into the river, and great apprehensions are entertained for the Bunds: people are employed day and night in securing them, as in the event of their giving way a greater part of the City would be inundated.

On the evening of the 22d instant, the Right Wing of His Majesty's 38th Regiment reached this Station under the command of Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. and landed on the morning of the 23rd. On their passage a Boat belonging to Major Evans, which contained his Carriage, was lost. This morning the Right Wing of His Majesty's 17th, under Command of Colonel W. T. Edwards, embarked on board the Boats which brought His Majesty's 38th, and at 7 A. M. proceeded on their way to the Presidency.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

August 26, 1822.

M.

Registry of Lascars.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

As I concur in general with your Correspondent RODMOND's account of the Marine Registry Office, I am surprised he has omitted to give you a sketch of the routine in the Medical department of that Establishment, or omitted the account of boat hire charged by that Office for sending the men to their ships.

I, however, differ very much with RODMOND, regarding the encouragement he states to be given to Lascars to run from their ships, from the facility with which they obtain new Tickets; because, so far from the men obtaining new Tickets with facility, they have to pay 5 rupees for a duplicate or new Ticket, according to the regulations of the Office, and for this very plain reason the Lascars are deterred from returning to this Port, and hence arises the causes of the great difficulty that Commanders now experience to procure good Crews.

RODMOND's hope to see the Registry System set aside altogether, I think is somewhat inconsiderate. I, however, certainly believe much good would accrue to the Commerce of this port, if instead of the present Marine Registry Office, Government were to appoint a Registrar merely to Register the Lascars, and to permit the men to seek employ thro' various channels most conjenial to their feelings and interests.

Your Obedient Servant,

August 26, 1822.

C.

Marine Registry Office.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Your Correspondent "RODMOND" in the 5th paragraph of his rhodomontade in to day's JOURNAL, respecting the Marine Registry Office, expresses his wonder that more Ships are not lost below, and that more accidents do not occur under the inefficient state of the Crews supplied by the Marine Registry Office, and expresses his wonder with so much feeling, that it really does almost appear to be some what allied to regret.

The total loss of a Ship at the Sand Heads from ANY cause, leads to the winding up of accounts, by a wonderfully short process, and precludes the tantalising necessity of investigation, which arises when she comes back but little injured; of quarrels with unreasonable Agents; disputes with obstinate Underwriters. Law Suits in the Supreme Court; references, arbitrations, and of numerous defeats in the Petty Court, all arising from the same source, and alike productive to the Owner of any thing but

August 28, 1822.

VICTORY.

Selections.

Indian Press.—What has transpired since we a few days ago committed to paper our ideas on this subject, has set the matter in so clear a light, that we hardly find it necessary to say a word more on the nature of the Liberty enjoyed by the Indian Press; since even those whose opinions were most at variance before, must now be nearly of one accord. Yet there are still some points that stand in need of elucidation. About four years have elapsed since that event which has shed a lustre over Indian History—the removal of the Censorship; and it needed no argument to prove that whatever powers previously existed of fettering the Press, still remained, unless in so far as they were freely surrendered by the celebrated Circular which forms the Magna Charta of its Liberty. In this we find the following sentence: “The Editors will, however, be held personally accountable for whatever they may publish in contravention of the Rules now (therein) communicated, or which may be otherwise at variance with the general principles of British Law as established in this country, and will be proceeded against in such manner as the Governor General in Council may deem applicable to the nature of the offence, for any deviation from them:” intimating, we apprehend, that something more was expected than obedience to the general principles of British Law as established in this country, and that other modes of procedure might be resorted to besides prosecution in a Court of Law. Notwithstanding, should there exist a moral certainty that the high personage in whom this discretion is vested, will not exercise it, the Press is, if not *de jure*, at least *de facto*, and as far as concerns those who act under this impression, virtually free.

We have heard it argued by one of the highest law authorities in the country, that to indulge the same latitude of discussion here as is exercised in England, would be as absurd as to propose to set up a representative government; and we have often heard an argument urged against it, which, whether it be unanswerable or not, deserves to be stated. Strictures on the measures of government, it is said, can be of no utility unless you are thoroughly acquainted with the grounds in which they originate. The public can, in general, have no legitimate means of ascertaining all the facts and circumstances; and in proportion to their ignorance would be the power of a public writer to mislead, probably unintentionally on his part; and the only mode by which the government could counteract his misrepresentations, would be to lay the whole of their transactions before the world,—a complete abandonment of their present system of policy. Persons of this way of thinking therefore, insist, that before you can make the Press absolutely free, you must adopt certain corresponding modifications in your form of government; as the best Publicists have laid down that all the parts should harmonize with each other. And where, it is added, can you produce an example of a Free Press existing in a country similarly situated to British India?

It may be replied, that as this power has grown in an extraordinary and unprecedented manner out of the British Constitution, it is in vain to look for any parallel; but that the four years experience we have had, satisfactorily proves that the evils apprehended, either have not been verified, or have turned out of so minor a nature, that the extraordinary powers kept in reserve have never been called into action. Does not an experiment so successful, warrant us in entertaining a hope that the remaining restrictions will speedily be removed as altogether superfluous? Yet even when the extraordinary powers of coercion are admitted to exist in their utmost extent, what are they? They apply only to British-Born subjects—a very small portion of the population of this immense empire—that portion of it too, most attached to the Government by its feelings and interests; and certainly if the Liberty of the Press can be safely allowed to all the rest, no great danger could result from granting it also to them. But if the British-born subjects did not believe that these latent powers of coercion were intended to lie dormant—they would shun the danger by placing themselves under the protection of others more fortunate in point of nativity; and that no one has done so, is a proof of the general conviction that the hand

which now sways the destinies of India and its Editors, is as anxious as they can be to indulge them in every degree of liberty that is useful or desirable for them to possess.—*Hurkaru.*

Madras Courier, August 16, 1822.—Letters from Pondicherry have just reached us announcing the arrival at that Settlement of the French Brig *JEAN PIERRE*, Captain Abgrat, direct from Bordeaux, which Port she left so recently as the 5th of May. At present no public news have transpired, but we hope soon to obtain some of a late date. It is singular what can detain our own Ships when this little French Vessel has made such a rapid passage. The date of our direct intelligence from England is more than four months and a half old.

Infidels.—We believe it has not, hitherto, been the custom for the natives of this Country, when speaking of Europeans, to call them *Infidels*, or *Pagans*, at least we never remember to have heard them so called by any respectable Mohammedan or Hindoo. We find however that the word *turra* is now regularly applied in one of the Persian News Papers here, (the *MIRAT-ool-AKHBAR*) to designate our Countrymen, and we see this very word translated *Infidel* in the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL* of yesterday. Perhaps the Editor of the *MIRAT-ool-AKHBAR*, will say that this is a mistake of the translator, and that the word *turra*, can only be correctly employed to denote a Christian. We confess we do not think that this is actually the case, and we rather believe that the word when originally applied to Christians, was applied in a low, degrading and contemptuous sense; in the very same way indeed that *kafir* was applied to them occasionally. Both *kafir* and *turra* are used by SAADER, to denote the lowest classes of infidels or enemies of God, as may be seen in the following well known verse.

ای کریمی که از خزانه غیب
کبر تر سا و ظیفه خور داری
دوستان را کجائی محروم
تو که با دشمنان نظر داری

“O merciful God, without of thine hidden treasures affordest daily sustenance to the *Guebre* and the *infidel*; how canst thou exclude thy friends, those who deignest thus favorably to regard thine enemies.”

It appears to us, therefore, that the word *turra* was not originally used in any other than a degrading sense, and that it cannot be respectfully employed to our countrymen in India, however low their condition may be.—*John Bull.*

NOTE BY THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

The only explanation that we think it necessary to offer on this passage, is the simple fact that the paragraph was not translated for the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL*, nor did it first appear in our columns. It was given by us among the Selections made from the *HURKARU*, in which Paper it appeared, on the 29th of August, (where it may be conspicuously seen in the first page) and had a place among the Selections in the *JOURNAL* on the following day. Candour and fair dealing, therefore, ought to have imputed it to its original and proper source; but it is of course much more agreeable to the readers of *JOHN BULL* to see charges in its pages against the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL*, than against any other Paper, and therefore whatever it contains, even at second-hand, is more criminal in their eyes than it would have been in any other Paper at first. We are not sufficiently critical to know what was the precise significance which the original Persian Writer intended by the term *Turra*; but if there be ground for supposing that he might have meant simply “CHRISTIANS,” we think it would be charitable to give it that construction until further explained by him. As to the translator, whoever he might have been, we should think it still less likely that he could have meant any thing improper or disrespectful by its use. For the publishers, we are satisfied that the Editor of the *HURKARU* has no more disposition to wound the feelings of Christians, or any other class, by the use of offensive epithets of a religious description, than we have: and if there is one fault from which our pages have been more free than another, it is certainly that of religious intolerance, which we think reprehensible every where—but peculiarly misplaced in a Newspaper intended for all eyes, and still more objectionable in a country like this, where the main spring of government, and the cement of union that binds all classes of society together, is the most unlimited toleration as to religious opinion. Whoever shall first attempt to disturb that bond of harmony and peace, by any thing like misplaced epithets of abuse, be he Christian, Turk, Pagan, or Jew, we should be the first to hold him up to public scorn.

Dramatic.

We have seldom witnessed any Two Pieces on the Chowringhee Boards that appeared to give greater or more general satisfaction than those of "THE OLD MAID" and "ELLA ROSENBERG," which were performed to a full House on Friday Evening. Interruptions of various kinds, and a pressing demand on our space for arrears of Correspondence, oblige us to forego the pleasure we should otherwise have felt in going into greater detail on the merits of the respective characters. We cannot omit, however, to do justice to the admirable manner in which CLERMONT and Miss HARLOWE acquitted themselves in the exquisitely ridiculous Scenes in which they were particularly engaged. CAPTAIN CAPE was more energetic, and altogether in better action and character than we ever remember to have seen him, in all his veteran and respectable career. Mr. and Mrs. HARLOWE were also well sustained, and the whole Piece gave satisfaction from beginning to end.

ELLA ROSENBERG is not new to the Indian Stage; but it was never performed in better style than on Friday. STORM, MOUNTFORT, and ROSENBERG were the principal characters in point of importance and merit. The ELECTOR was respectably sustained, and FLUTTERMEN and his corporate supporters very entertaining. The Female characters were also interesting both in appearance and action; and the Music, Singing, and Rustic Dance altogether admirably got through.

The satisfaction of the House was in short undivided and complete:—and we shall be glad soon to repeat an evening of equal pleasure.

We hear that the next Piece is to be the well known Comedy of "THE WONDER—OR A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET."

Building at Lucknow.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR,

Although the splendid building at Lucknow, called Constantia House, built by the late General Claude Martin, has been deemed by many to be beyond description, yet I venture to intrude on you with the following, perhaps not very perfect account of it written from some hasty notes taken by me on the spot, when I visited the place about four years ago.

The Edifice is seven stories high, and does not contain a single beam, the ceilings being all of elliptic arches; it is said to have cost £150,000 sterling, or Rupees 12,00,000. On entering we were ushered into a grand saloon, which continues in a square form all round the house; these saloons are paved with beautiful marble, and are of great length. The walls of these, as well as of all the other apartments contiguous, are richly ornamented with gold beading, variegated flowers and innumerable devices, in *bas relief*, the ceiling is studded with gold flowers and similarly decorated with devices.

In the front saloon is seen the Coat of Arms, in brass, of the founder, with the motto "LABORE ET CONSTANTIA;" and a Portrait of the deceased is suspended over one of the doors. The adjoining apartments are uniform in magnificence and splendour; with exception to the floors, which, instead of being paved with marble, are covered with oil cloth. The doors and windows are of the best teakwood, having plated hinges: and the frames of the glass shutters are made of iron. In one of the marble halls, on the back of the house, is seen a gallery of exquisite workmanship, intended most likely to be used as an orchestra. The second and third stories present the same internal splendour as the first. The apartments contract in size with every upper story; and the four highest flights of rooms have nothing remarkable, except some elegant chunam work. On the top of the house is a crossed arch on which is a flag staff; from here the view of the City and the Goomty is grand and extensive.

On the second story is a surrounding terrace, the balustrades of which are very handsome, bearing figures as large as life, of Heathen Gods, Mandarines, &c. On the north side of the house facing the Goomty, the Motto "Labore et Constantia," is painted in large characters on the outside walls; and at one corner of the compound is an inscription to the following effect:

"The sum of Fifty Thousand Rupees is given to the Poor, at Lucknow, by General Claude Martin, the interest of which is to be daily distributed.

To the southward a Persian Inscription may be seen on a slab, fixed to the building.

The cave in which the body of the General is deposited next attracted attention. In an obscure and remote corner about 16 or 20 feet under the basement-story, this great man lies buried. The descent to the cave is by a winding stair case, leading into a circular apartment of great diameter, wherein is seen a very rich chandelier. There are three compartments, attached to the above, of an octangular form; the one opposite the stair case is set apart for the body, those, on the sides being empty. A piece of masonry raised two feet from the ground is built over the grave, and a marble slab is fixed thereon, bearing the following short and simple inscription.

Here lies
Major General
Claude Martin,
Born at Lyons
the 5th day of January,
1785
Arrived in India
A common Soldier,
and Died at Lucknow
the 13th of September,
1800

Pray for his soul. (G. Gibson, Sec.)

A Bust of the deceased is placed at his head, and four figures of soldiers as large as life, are seen standing in niches round the tomb, in a mournful attitude, their arms resting on their muskets reversed. A light is continually burning in this gloomy chamber which presents a scene very solemn and impressive.

In the corners of the compound to the northward of Constantia, are placed large figures of lions, well painted and correctly formed; a small door is cut at the back of the head of each, through which it evidently intended to introduce a light in the hollow cavity of the head, and exhibit at night the ferocious appearance of that animal.

The extent of this magnificent pile may be conceived from the fact of workmen being constantly employed in keeping it in repair and order. The house is at present divested of furniture, the chandeliers and portraits which it contained, are, as is well known, at present in the Government house of Calcutta.

To the house is attached an elegant Garden, well stocked with a variety of rare and curious trees. On the sides of the gravel walks are strong wooden trellis frames for creepers; some statues dispersed over the garden, adjoining which is a Parterre, containing flowers and shrubs, arranged in beautiful style.

Opposite the Mansion and verging on the Goomty is a large column with a broad base, built in the middle of a tank, containing about five feet water: the column is very high, and a temporary wooden bridge is constructed for getting to it. I do not know how far I may be right, in ascribing the erection of this column to General Martin, and I incorporated it with the account of Constantia, only from its nearness to the latter.

An extensive mangoe clump is situated on the east side of the house, and is called by the Natives *Lak Perrah*, literally a lac of trees, though I fancy there are scarcely two thousand on the spot. Throughout the ground, large statues of the Gods of Heathen Mythology are placed on eminences of masonry. When the Marquess of Hastings visited Lucknow in 1818, a great part of his Lordship's camp was pitched under this grove.

In contemplating this vast and splendid fabric, it is scarcely possible to forbear regretting, that two principal and very remarkable defects should be found in it. These are a staircase and a gateway, suited to the magnificence of the building of the former; there is only one of spiral construction, probably ten feet in breadth, which leads to the very pinnacle of the building, and is likewise the passage to the cave below. The gateway is very insignificant; in fact many private dwellings of natives, have superior entrances, far surpassing in beauty and architecture that belonging to a house, undoubtedly one of the greatest curiosities in Lucknow.

Your obedient Servant.

AN INDIAN.

Deegah.—Extract of a Letter from Deegah, August 24, 1822. "If the rains continue to fall much longer with any violence, I hardly know what will become of us, as the whole Country round is now completely under water. It presents a picturesque view to the passer by, but to the Zemindars a sight I fear by no means agreeable. Would you believe it, that I can go from one Bungalow to another and much farther in a Dinghee, or much larger sized boat with the greatest facility. The road is knee deep, and has been for many days quite impassable. If the water rises much higher, we shall have another Buckergunge business, which God forbid!"—John Bull.

